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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th Octr.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,284	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5234	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Parcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconi	5295	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4460	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 538-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials viâ China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 8th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 13th Inst.

For freight and passage apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fremy	29th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BUEE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

RACING REQUISITES
FOR
POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

G O E R Z

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.

Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND
CHRISTENING CAKES.
A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	23	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-1.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES: Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE
ORIGINAL AMERICAN BIOGRAPH,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCT. 9TH;
FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH, AT 9-30 P. M.
AND
MATINEE (WITH FULL PROGRAMME).
FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH, AT 5-30 P. M.
(Children Half Price to Matinee, reserved seats).
An almost
ENTIRE CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME,
INCLUDING THE
CORONATION PICTURES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in P. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for the RENEWAL OF LICENSES for FIRE ARMS for the year 1903, are requested to see that their applications are made so as to reach the office of the Commissioner of Police, by the 1st November next.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1902, and until further notice, a WEEKLY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAVLA will leave Victoria Terminus every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified; and on and from MONDAY, the 20th October, 1902, and until further notice, a return WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN will leave LONAVLA for Victoria Terminus, every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified, as under:—

ON SATURDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified.)		ON MONDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified.)	
	H. M.		H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D. 15-25	Lonavla	D. 7-30
Neral	A. 16-38		A. 7-38
	D. 16-41	Khandala	D. 7-42
Khandala	A. 17-54		A. 8-51
	D. 17-57	Neral	D. 8-54
Lonavla	A. 18- 5	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A. 10-20

Passengers and LUGGAGE will be booked at ordinary FARES and RATES.

Intending PASSENGERS should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Mail (2-30 p. m.) on SATURDAYS will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31 July 1902.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Raghavji Jaykrishna, deceased.
5. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of October, 1902, to the 15th day of October, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 6th October, 1902.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1902.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the late Mr. Raghavji Jaykrishna, deceased.
5. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of October, 1902, to the 15th day of October, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JAMNADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 6th October, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, a Conductor in His Majesty's Supply and Transport Corps, late of Wellington in the District of Nilgiris, Madras, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Wellington aforesaid on the 30th day of December, 1901, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of October, 1902, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esquire, are required to send in their claims to the said ADMINISTRATOR at his Office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. Dated this 7th day of October, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the LEAST of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL as VOTERS of WARDS, JUSTICES and FELLOWS respectively has been published as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal office, copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rupees Six per copy between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said List or who (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the List in which his name appears or who has to apply that his name be entered in the List as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individual should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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TENTS FOR SALE and HIRE—Double and Single Poles. Charges moderate. Apply PESTONJI EDULJI, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

AN experienced and thorough competent WEAVING MASTER in all branches of Weaving and accustomed to fine work is open for engagement. Good certificates and references. Apply to Box "No. 7706," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 15-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

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TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading, Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.	
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.	
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FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Y. MATSUO
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.
Bombay 9th September 1902.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

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DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets £8,000,000
Annual Income ..... £1,313,853.

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Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

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Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
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ALL
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should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

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which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

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AND
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ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day month and year on Moderate Terms.

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There is nothing to break
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DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 1-4	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 3-4	=	— 1-8
Bar Silver in London	28 9-16	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	29 1-2	=	do.
Do. New York	59 7-8	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'17	=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20'46	=	— 1-2
Exchange on New York	4'85 1-2	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		=	do.
" Short London Bills	3 3-8	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2	"	= — 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	"	= unchanged
6 Do. Do.	4 1-8	"	= do
Interest, day to day loans	2 3-4	"	= — 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-8	"	= — 1-8

Shipping Arrivals "D. Bandkin."

Para Rubber 3-2 3-4 plus 1-2

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 37 3-4, Apl. May Sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed 52 Oct. Nov. Sellers. Tone Flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4'80-4 Sold on speculation and for export 500, Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'57 — 6	4'55 — 6	4'54 — 5	4'54 — 5	4'53 — 5
Mar.-Apl. 4'53 — 5	Apl.-May. 4'53 — 5	May-June. 4'53 — 5		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	70,000
Do. last year	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" Continent	13,000
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8—
Futures, month of Dec.	8'50—3
Do. do. March	8'50—6
Coffee	5 3-8

In New Orleans—

Spot Jan	8 3 8—1-8
Futures month of Jan.	8'23—5
Do. April	8'40—4
Closing tone	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th October 1902 :—

Cotton	352 bales.
Wheat	5,932 cwts.
Linseed	3,000 "
Rapeseed	65 "
Gingellyseed	1,678 "
Poppyseed	376 "
Groundnuts	72 "
Castorseed	1,707 "
Rice	16,861 "
Myrabollams	820 "
Cottonseed	nil "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	126
Shanghai 30 " "	170
Japan 30 " "	162

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-12

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	9	4	
Forward April-May	8	4	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	5	10	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	5	15	to 6 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	6	3	to 6 4
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	3	
Forward April May	7	10	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	23	8	to 23 12
Forward April May	25	0	to 25 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward Jan. Feb.	36		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41	8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 4,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'56 — 6	4'54 — 6	4'53 — 6	4'53 — 1
Feb.-March 4'52 — 1	March-Apr. 4'52 — 1	Apl.-May 4'52 — 5	May-June. 4'52 — 1

COTTON.—This market is steady. There has been a fairly good demand for new crops, Bengals and Coimbatore descriptions, and business is reported to some extent, the local mills being the chief buyers, prices generally being unchanged. In ready cotton sales are estimated at about 1,500 bales.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water 3-48m., 3-24 a. Low water, 10-0m., 9-36a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9-30 p. m.

Gymnasium School, Colaba, Boxing Display, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Birdoswald entered and the steamer India left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Massilia left the dock yesterday.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Charles Lewis of the G. I. P. Railway charged Virpal Karamsey, a grain dealer, and four others for travelling with time-expired season tickets. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and were ordered to pay a fine ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

THE DADAR MURDER.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. P Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Jumnabai, a Hindu woman, whose body was found in a loft in the room of a chawl at Dadar on 7th September last, and who was alleged to have been strangled to death by her two servants named Cursot Dhana and Phulibai. After further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Cursot and Phulibai.

THEFT BY A COOK.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Sewram Luxumon, a cook with the theft of a gold bangle and three gold rings collectively valued at Rs. 190, belonging to Sergeant-Major W. G. Smith, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. On the night of the 6th instant at 9 o'clock Mrs. Smith found the property missing from the drawer of her dressing table. Complainant suspected the accused and handed him over to the police. The property was recovered from him. On the accused pleading guilty to the charge the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Inspector Brewin charged Rama Yesoo, a hamal in the employ of the High Court, Bombay, with the theft of Rs. 32 belonging to Mr. Henry Lester, the custodian of the Bombay High Court. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Lester left their quarters in the High Court and came back at 7 p.m. Mrs. Lester on trying to open an almirah found that the lock had been tampered with. She then opened the doors and found the property missing. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and gave up the money. The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Gunpat Sakharam, a lascar in the Ordnance Department, Colaba, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Krishna Luxumon by throwing him down from the first floor of the Ordnance Quarters. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been published. After examining the complainant his Worship said that the evidence brought forward by the prosecution in support of their case was entirely conflicting, so much so that the story put forward by the complainant gave a lie direct to the evidence given by his wife. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Dhondu Narayan, aged twenty seven years, residing at Girgaum Road. The deceased was an engine-driver in a casting iron factory belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Cassumbhoy in Ripon Road. The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the engine suddenly stopped. He turned the fly wheel, and after the engine was set in motion a quantity of oil burst from the oil reservoir on the side of the engine and fell on to the deceased. He tried to stop the oil coming out by working the governor-lever when hot gas issued from the case pipe, covering him all over and burning him severely. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died, the cause of death being shock following extensive burns. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

MR. KERMALI'S DIAMOND RINGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Wheatly prosecuted Vazier Ali Naboo and his brother Nawab Ali Naboo, the former on a charge of theft as a servant and the latter of abetment of the offence in respect of nine teen diamond rings of the value of Rs. 5,68?, belonging to Mr. Kermali Pestonjee, a member of the Municipal Corporation. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.—Baboo Dharamdas Premchand, a diamond setter, to whom the accused had sold three of the stolen diamonds of the value of Rs. 150 for Rs. 12-8, was then charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STOLEN TWICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Moosa Moti, a shopkeeper, with dishonestly receiving and assisting in disposing of stolen property, belonging to one Nathabhai Kashanji on the 21st September last. Mr. Welinker, pleader, defended the accused. The defence was that about 8 or 9 days ago two persons by the name of Isa and Aboo came to the shop of accused, Moosa Moti, and handed him a packet containing ornaments of the value of about Rs. 600 and offered to sell the same. Moosa Moti pretending to examine the articles stole one diamond "phul" and one diamond ring and concealed them. Moosa then returned the remaining articles to Isa and Aboo stating that he would not purchase them. Subsequently Moosa gave the "phul" to his brother Mahomed to sell it. Mahomed sold it in the bazar for Rs. 11. As fate would have it, Mahomed took the other articles from his brother Moosa and offered them to the complainant for sale. Complainant identified the property and handed over the man to the police. This led to the detection of the offence and the arrest of the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, and complimented Mr. Welinker on the able defence he had made in the case. Mahomed Moti was fined Rs. 100 on a similar charge.—Abu Jusab and Isa Ismail, hawkers, who had found Hathibhoy's pocket containing the property were also convicted of receiving, retaining and disposing of stolen property. The pocket was lost by Mr. Hathibhoy between Jackeria Musjid and Mcombadevi on 20th September. Abu was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to receive 18 stripes. Isa was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakbram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davur for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
" F. C. Macrae	" G. R. Johnston
" John Reed	" B. Atmaram
" Krishnarao N. Rane,	" Motilal Canjee.

Manilal Purshotam, the head man of the Sonee caste at Patan, gave evidence to the effect that he had received from Ambashanker two letters on behalf of the caste. They were shown to some of the leading members of the caste, but as there was no unanimity among them, no action was taken. The letters remained with witness for three years, and they were handed over to Mr. Sloane.

Witness, in his cross-examination by Mr. Davur, said there was no peace in the caste, and there was accordingly no unanimity of opinion.

Maga Gowa said he knew deceased Harivallabh for several years. He had money dealings with him. The accounts were adjusted, and after Harivallabh's death he demanded the money from Narmadabai, who pledged certain ornaments, and the accounts were renewed.

In cross-examination he said he lent money both on security and also without security. His firm sometimes did not give receipts for security. After Narbada's death Gordhan Sonee came to him with a will, and they went to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, and consulted W. Ardesir, the managing clerk.

Bhugwandas Chegonlal of Patan, of the same caste, said he knew some of the accused. He knew Harivallabh and his wife Narbadha. Accused Bhaichand was not related to Harivallabh. After Narbadai's death, witness and others examined twelve books which did not contain any signed or unsigned will of Harivallabh. The will now shown in the book was not there when he saw the books which were left in charge of the second accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he was present at the time of the execution of the first will of Narbadabai. She said that Gordhan had got inserted in the draft a clause for a legacy of Rs. 10,000. She objected to it. After some discussion, she consented to the insertion of a clause for a legacy of Rs. 3,000 for Gordhan, and then she executed the will. From the date of the execution of the will down to her death, witness was at Patan. Narbadabai was suffering from low fever and was consumptive. Witness used to see her. She never spoke of the second will. In support of witness's caveat against the application of Gordhan Narsey, witness made an affidavit to the effect that Narbadabai was unconscious at the time of her death. Gordhan's people only propounded another will. As far as witness knew, it was a forgery. There might have been some conversation about this forgery. Witness sealed up the property at the time of Narbadabai's death. After her death Vithal came to Patan and broke open the seal attached to the property. Witness was present at the time of the taking of the inventory. He afterwards went away on business and he could not sign the inventory. Two or three days after Narbadabai's death Gordhan Narsey informed witness of the second will. Witness at once told him the will was a forgery.

Further enquiry was adjourned till to-day.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard arguments at the High Court yesterday on a rule nisi calling upon Mr Swiffe, the District Magistrate of Poona, to show cause why the order of transfer made by him for the trial of the case against Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, should not be set aside. The rule was granted on the application of Bakhle, on behalf of Mr. Tilak, for revision of the order passed by Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate of Poona, on the 9th September last, transferring the case against Mr. Tilak to Mr. Clements by order of Mr. L. C. Swiffe, District Magistate of Poona. The latter had asked Mr. Carvalho to hand over the papers to Mr. Clements on the ground that Government had directed them to be so transferred under Section 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared to show cause against the rule; while the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. Bakhle appeared in support of it, on behalf of Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Khare said that, in this case, the Hon. Mr. Aston, as District Judge of Poona, had sent certain proceedings to Mr. Carvalho as City Magistrate of Poona. His client was liberated on bail and no proceedings were taken for some time, when Mr. Carvalho transferred the case to Mr. Clements under certain orders from Government. Mr. Khare read the order passed by Mr. Carvalho for the transfer, and submitted that neither the District Magistrate nor Mr. Carvalho had authority under the Code to order the transfer. Mr. Khare further submitted that Government had no power under the Code to order the transfer of a case from one magistrate to another. Mr. Carvalho simply transferred the case to Mr. Clements, because he thought he was required by Government to do so, but he had not complied with the provisions of Section 192 or Section 526 of the Code. Mr. Khare's second point was that the transfer was made under the orders of Government and his client had no notice of the same. No application was made by any party in this case for a transfer, and therefore the procedure followed was "ultra vires," and not justified under the circumstances.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said there was no substance in the objection. He referred to the various stages of the case, and said that, on the 15th September, Mr. Clements to whom the case had been transferred, proceeded with it, when no objection was made to the transfer. Some further evidence was recorded the following day, when an objection was taken to the case being proceeded with on the ground that there was no formal sanction. Objection to the transfer should have been taken at the time the applicant became aware of the transfer. The could not object to a transfer which would in no way prejudice him, and therefore it was unnecessary that a notice should have been given.

When their Lordships sat in court after lunch,

The Advocate-General said that with reference to the rule "nisi" the only document in the proceedings which he could place before the court at that moment was the notification dated the 2nd September which was published in the "Government Gazette" of the 4th September.

The Chief Justice enquired if the case was going on at present.

Mr. Khare: No, my lord. Mr. Bakhle went to Poona on Thursday last, and he was told by the officer of the court that the case was postponed "sine die," as the papers connected with the case were sent to the High Court.

The Chief Justice observed that the District Magistrate should explain under what circumstances he issued the orders to Mr. Carvalho for the transfer of the case to the First Class Magistrate of Poona. The Court desired to have a satisfactory explanation as to why the transfer was made.

The matter was then adjourned till Monday next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality when Mr. James MacDonald presided. There were also present: Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Haji Eusaf Haji Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. H. G. Gell.

ADJUSTMENT OF POLICE CHARGES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 11th September, 1902, forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 22nd November, 1900, his remarks on the question of the adjustment of Police charges between Government and the Corporation, and requesting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 54,531-11-1 for the purposes, from surplus cash balance. In the letter the Commissioner stated:—With reference to the Corporation resolution, dated 22nd November, 1900, approving of the Report of the Committee, appointed by their resolution, dated 19th June, 1899, to report as to the police charges payable by the Municipality, I have the honour to state that the questions dealt with by the above committee were:—(1) The liability of the Municipality to pay the arrear charges aggregating Rs. 61,416-1-5 claimed by Government up to 1898-1899; and (2) The charging of rent for lands and buildings belonging to Government and used for Police purposes in the divisible police account. As regards the first question, the Committee recommended that the Corporation should give way to the demand of Government and allow the accounts to be adjusted in the manner which Government propose. According to the final accounts received from Government, the total arrear charges up to 1898-1899 amount to Rs. 61,416-1-5 including Rs. 6,834-6-4 incurred by the Police Department in connection with plague. Out of the sum of Rs. 61,416-1-5 which has already been adjusted by Government against the charges payable by them in respect of plague expenses, but which have still remained unadjusted in the Municipal books, Rs. 6,834-6-4 will be adjusted against the plague grant. As regards the adjustment of the balance of Rs. 54,581-11-1, I have the honour to request the favour of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant from surplus cash balance. With regard to question (2) referred to in para. 1 above, the Corporation have agreed to the rent charges being included in the divisible account of police charges on the understanding that the rents of lands and buildings belonging both to Government and the Municipality are fixed anew in accordance with the values now prevailing. But the year from which the rent charges are to be admitted is still to be decided. The question of revision of rent in respect of the Municipal buildings occupied by the police is still under consideration, and is awaiting the revised proposals promised in Government letter dated 23rd December, 1901, Judicial Department. A further report on this subject will be submitted hereafter when the matter is finally settled.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 54,531-11-1 as asked for by the Commissioner.

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As regards the account for 1900-1901, the Municipal share of the Police expenses for that year (excluding the rent charges amounting to Rs. 10,091-8-9) amounts to Rs. 5,18,998-11-7, and deducting the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs paid by the Municipality and the rebate of Rs. 10,463, the balance still due by the Municipality is Rs. 8,535-11-7. As there is no grant to meet this payment I have the honour to request the favour of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant for this expenditure from surplus cash balance. Deducting the credit for 1899-1900 of Rs. 4,127-7-1 in favour of the Municipality, the amount due to Government aggregates Rs. 4,408-4-6. With a view to arrive at a settlement of the question of rent charges, I am addressing Government to expedite the submission of the revised proposals promised in their letter, dated 23rd December 1901, Judicial Department. With regard to the request contained in Government letter No. 8245, dated 23rd December 1901, to increase the monthly contribution for the remaining portion of 1901-1902, in the manner proposed in para. 6 of the Accountant General's No. B, K, 774, dated 15th October, 1901, I have the honour to state that, as the year 1901, 1902 has already expired, the Municipality should arrange the submission of the final account for that year, to see what extra sum is actually payable to Government for that year."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that an additional grant of Rs. 4,408-4-6 be sanctioned.

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The Committee recorded the following letter from the Commissioner dated 30th September 1902:—"I have the honour to state for the information of the Committee that I have accepted the tender of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas for the supply of asphalt and bitumen at rates aggregating to Rs. 2,595 which was the lowest of the three tenders received. The cost will be debited to the grant of Rs 16,648 sanctioned for the work of asphalting the floors of the filters Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of the Bhandarwada reservoir.

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After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	11
B Mandvi, Cavakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	9	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwada	2	3	20
D Khotawady, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	24	15	114
Total plague deaths to date	130,251	98,507	
Same date last year	18	25	119

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality when Mr. James MacDonald presided. There were also present: Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Haji Eusaf Haji Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. H. G. Gell.

ADJUSTMENT OF POLICE CHARGES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 11th September, 1902, forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 22nd November, 1900, his remarks on the question of the adjustment of Police charges between Government and the Corporation, and requesting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 54,531-11-1 for the purposes, from surplus cash balance. In the letter the Commissioner stated:—With reference to the Corporation resolution, dated 22nd November, 1900, approving of the Report of the Committee, appointed by their resolution, dated 19th June, 1899, to report as to the police charges payable by the Municipality, I have the honour to state that the questions dealt with by the above committee were:—(1) The liability of the Municipality to pay the arrear charges aggregating Rs. 61,416-1-5 claimed by Government up to 1898-1899; and (2) The charging of rent for lands and buildings belonging to Government and used for Police purposes in the divisible police account. As regards the first question, the Committee recommended that the Corporation should give way to the demand of Government and allow the accounts to be adjusted in the manner which Government propose. According to the final accounts received from Government, the total arrear charges up to 1898-1899 amount to Rs. 61,416-1-5 including Rs. 6,834-6-4 incurred by the Police Department in connection with plague. Out of the sum of Rs. 61,416-1-5 which has already been adjusted by Government against the charges payable by them in respect of plague expenses, but which have still remained unadjusted in the Municipal books, Rs. 6,834-6-4 will be adjusted against the plague grant. As regards the adjustment of the balance of Rs. 54,581-11-1, I have the honour to request the favour of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant from surplus cash balance. With regard to question (2) referred to in para. 1 above, the Corporation have agreed to the rent charges being included in the divisible account of police charges on the understanding that the rents of lands and buildings belonging both to Government and the Municipality are fixed anew in accordance with the values now prevailing. But the year from which the rent charges are to be admitted is still to be decided. The question of revision of rent in respect of the Municipal buildings occupied by the police is still under consideration, and is awaiting the revised proposals promised in Government letter dated 23rd December, 1901, Judicial Department. A further report on this subject will be submitted hereafter when the matter is finally settled.

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THE LARGEST

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THE COLD WEATHER

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1902.

LEGAL VIEW OF THE SURRENDER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN will find justification for his refusal to relax the terms of the surrender of the Boers in a legal view of the terms, which Mr. Thomas Baty, the eminent jurist, contributes to the leading law magazine. Nothing pleases the average layman so much as to wallow in the mysteries and complexities of the law, and he will find especial gratification in the assurance that although it is convenient to accord to the Boers detained in India and Ceylon, the privileges of belligerents it is not legal. The prisoners we have were captured after Lord Roberts had formally annexed the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. They then became our subjects, and as we have pointed out before, rebels fighting against the Government whose subjects they then were. Strictly speaking, therefore, each and every one of them ought to have been arraigned on a charge of high treason and dealt with according to law. But the British Government is nothing if not magnanimous. In the opinion of many legal experts the agreement of May 31st should not have been a treaty of terms by which two nations surrender their independence, but a military convention by which the submission of rebels was accepted. Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Orange Free State in May, 1900, and of the Transvaal in the following October. But examining the terms of the agreement of May 31st, it appears that the conquest of the republics is to be implied from the surrender of their forces in the field. Moreover in the agreement of May the Boer leaders are described as the acting Governments of the two states which had really ceased to have a separate existence for almost two years. The people had become British subjects already—disloyal British subjects it must be allowed. The leaders promised that their forces should lay down their arms and recognise the King as their lawful sovereign, and their soldiers operating outside their territory were to be admitted on adhering to his Majesty and "prisoners of war" outside South Africa were to be allowed home on the same terms. The fact that these persons were styled prisoners of war Mr. Baty holds to prove conclusively that they were not, up to the time of the treaty, subjects of Great Britain. If they had been, he contends, that there would have been no colour for their indefinite detention as prisoners of war, and each of them would have been entitled to be brought to speedy trial as a rebel and a traitor. That point seems to have been lost sight of when Lord Roberts annexed the republics—an unfortunate omission, as we observed at the time, inasmuch as it might possibly have led the more intelligent commanders to lay down their arms without further delay. It is, however, useless speculating on what might have been. But we must in future count the new colonies as having become British possessions in 1902 not in 1900.

We suppose the text of the agreement was drawn up by a skilled legal draftsman, but it is full of flaws. Clauses 2 and 3 undertake to restore the prisoners to their homes as and when practicable and not to molest them, nor those who have surrendered, in person or property. But it is not provided that individuals who are not members of the surrendering forces, or of the forces in the field elsewhere, or prisoners outside Africa. Doubtless, writes Mr. Baty, a liberal interpretation will include all the subjects of the late States; "the only difficulty is occasioned by the pointed way in which prisoners within South Africa seem to be excluded from benefit." It is hard, he observes, "to guess the purpose of this"; and if the exclusion is held to apply to the inmates of the concentration camps, it will be a very important matter. The property of which Great Britain undertakes not to deprive these people probably means the property to which they may be at present entitled. He does not find it easy to conclude that the property confiscated by proclamation will be considered as property of which the former owner will be considered to be "deprived" by its being resumed. By the rules of warfare it is legitimate to seize the enemy's moveables, and it is not depriving him of them to keep them afterwards when the property has once passed. Immoveables stand on a different footing; "and as they could not be validly confiscated, except on the assumption of an effective annexation having long since taken place, it would seem that in retaining farms the conquerors would be really depriving their owners of property." Mr. Baty reminds us that the modern practice of refraining from confiscating immoveables is passing into a duty, and is said by Wheaton to extend to cases even of an absolute and unqualified conquest of the enemy's country. He does not see, how, without legislation, the return of the prisoners can be prevented, and he thinks it would have been well had the transference of national character been applicable in the case of certain classes, that is to say, those who should individually accept the new regime. That has not been done, and he thinks it questionable if it could have been done. "If an old State had been left subsisting, it might well bargain to retain some of its former subjects. But a State which has absorbed the old one can hardly leave its subjects derelict."

The remaining clauses to the legal mind mean very much less than they do to the layman. Clause 5 provides that the Dutch language shall be taught in schools where the parents desire it, and that it shall be allowed in courts of law when necessary. But as is shown the clause does not guarantee that other school subjects will be taught in Dutch, nor that European immigration shall not swamp the desires of the Dutch parents. For a small English majority in a township to have the whole school instructed in English would be quite consistent with the clause, and it would also be in strict compliance with it, even in a purely Dutch district to teach Dutch for an hour a day. The provision that the Dutch language shall be allowed in the Courts "when necessary for the better and more effectual administration of justice" need not cover more than the allowance of an interpreter as in Wales, which does not mean as much as the allowance of an interpreter in India. It is, however, taken for granted that much liberality will mark the application of all the clauses and that the clause will be extended to the permission of advocates pleading in Dutch and to providing that judges shall understand it in all districts where there is a considerable Boer population. Most remarkable point of all is that there is no means by which the Boers can insist on the observance of the terms. They have ceased to exist, and if Britain finds that compliance with the strict intention of the agreement would be inconsistent with the welfare and development of the Empire, or if she is disposed to interpret them in a sense which is not that of her Dutch subjects there is nothing to prevent her from doing so—except regard for her good name, and that is enough. British Ministers are more solicitous of the good name of Great Britain than they once were. They have found that in the long run it does not jeopardise the honour of the nation, and our enemies knew that too. They required no assurances beyond those Lord Kitchener offered. They have tried to gain greater concessions, knowing British generosity full well, and though interested wire-pullers may try and stir up discontent the majority of our new fellow-subjects know that an Englishman's word is his bond, and having made promises it will fulfil them to the letter.

INDEBTED GUJERAT STATES.

As the administrative reports of the various Native States in Gujerat come in we are able to see how seriously their finances have been crippled by the years of famine since 1899. The appalling loss of life by famine and disease has been revealed by census and other reports, the position to which the people have been reduced by three years of excessive leanness and suffering has been repeatedly described; but at a time when the Native States are invited to participate in a vaiu glorious display it is well to be reminded of the financial aspect of the situation. The other day we indicated how that gallant soldier Sir Pertab Singh, the Maharaja of Idar, was obliged to increase the indebtedness of his State to meet the demands imposed upon him as a chieftain loyal to the King-Emperor. As we observed at the time the case of Sir Pertab Singh was typical of others, but his Highness is in a better position than most of his fellow Chiefs in Gujerat. The State of Palanpur, for instance, as the direct consequence of famine, is now indebted to the extent of eleven and a half lakhs of rupees, which had to be raised by way of loans from Government and from the State banker. The result is that it will be impossible for any costly public works to be undertaken in Palanpur for the next twelve years. Yet we suppose his Highness the Dewan Sahib, albeit striving to carry on his administration with the strictest economy, will feel compelled to put in an appearance at Delhi and thus further complicate the finances of the State. Much of the expenditure incurred on famine relief was necessarily unproductive, and as a consequence Palanpur for some time will be saddled with an annual burden of Rs. 50,000 for interest alone without anything to show for it beyond the human lives that were saved in the period of distress. Withal nineteen per cent. of the population were carried off by cholera and fever which came in attendance upon want. To make ends meet Mr. Ranchhodlal V. Patwari, the Chief Minister, in the recently issued Administration Report shows that retrenchments are being made in every department, and at the same time his Highness has taken steps to increase the revenue by developing the natural resources of the State. A concession for the quarrying of marble and the manufacture of quicklime has been given to Mr. S. M. McCausland of Bombay, and other concessions have been given to Palanpur men for the working of other stone and the development of mica deposits. Recently a mineral which on analysis disclosed 53 per cent. of iron was discovered in the State, and on the strength of this a local Jhaveri has obtained a concession to prospect for and work any coal deposits which may be found in the hills. Among the administrative measures carried out during the past year was the organization of the Forest Department. A cart road from Roho to Amabaji has been constructed, and will be a great boon to thousands of pilgrims who annually visit the shrine at Amabaji. It is also expected to lead to the settlement of population on a large area of rich, uncultivated soil near the Roho station and a consequent increase of agricultural production. Long standing disputes between Palanpur and the Gadhwara Thakores of Mahi Kantha were satisfactorily settled during the year by Major Ashby and Major O'Donnell, the Political Agents. Thereafter Major Ashby proceeded to England, and to mark the people's appreciation of his services to Palanpur and his interest in agricultural development, a new village was founded and given the name of Ashbypura. Her Highness the Begum Saheb died during the year, and even the expenditure on the obsequies, on which a lavish outlay would have been pardonable, were curtailed by his Highness owing to the embarrassed condition of the State finances. By personal supervision of the working of all departments his Highness is valiantly endeavouring to secure economical working without sacrificing efficiency, and it is to be hoped that the measures which are being taken to adjust ways and means will receive due recognition in other spheres.

THE NILGIRI GAME ASSOCIATION.

THE annual report of the Nilgiri Game Association records a fair amount of good work during the year, although but little progress is apparent. The Association have not to contend so much with the sins of native poachers as the deliquencies of European sportsmen, who appear to find it difficult to comply with the rules laid down for the preservation of game. Twenty-nine offences were dealt with during the year, as against 31 in the previous year, in respect of game, and nine offences in regard to fishing as against Eleven cases were compromised with the Association, and of these nine had reference to the shooting of undersized heads of game by European sportsmen. This offence is as common as ever, and sportsmen do not seem to be deterred in the least by prosecutions. The report points out, and it seems very likely judging by the state of things described, that unless more attention is paid to the rules laid down, there will very shortly not be a decent sized head in the district. We should have thought that sportsmen would have been sufficiently careful of their own interests to need no urging in this matter. It is very probable, however, that many of the delinquents are inexperienced sportsmen, who could neither resist the temptation before them nor appreciate the value of the game laws, and the difference between a head that is a trophy and one which is not. The number of offences by natives is likely to be restricted, now that the issue of licenses under the Arms Act is limited to respectable and deserving persons. The report also appeals to sportsmen to assist in the killing of vermin, a task which they have hitherto appeared very unwilling to undertake. We can, however, sympathise with the fisherman who is called upon to take guns when upon his piscatorial excursions in order to kill otters, whose ravages amongst fish are notorious. This is a combination of sport which few fishermen would care to undertake. We can be imagined in the throes of excitement over a game and active trout throwing down his rod in order to take a pot shot at an otter, or on the other hand sweeping the stream with his rifle before casting with his rod. Even the secretary of such a worthy association as the Nilgiri Game Association must admit that there is a limit to ardour in the direction of vermin-killing. Some good appears to have been done by the efforts which have been made in the way of protection, and it is a step in the right direction, considering the wanton destruction that has been going on, that the restrictions which the association suggested in respect of Sambur and Ibex shooting should have been carried out. The trout which were imported by the Association and placed in the Pykara River appear to be doing well, and there is every hope that now that they are acclimatised they will begin to breed.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 16th August 1902, was Rs. 4,012 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,702. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd August 1902 was Rs. 25,171, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,680.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 23rd August 1902, was Rs. 8,546, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,473. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd August 1902 was Rs. 66,827, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,219.

THE funds for the John Nicholson monument are now approaching completion. The question will naturally have to be determined, writes the Delhi paper, at an early date as to what form the memorial shall take, and the site upon which it shall be erected. One of the most effective monuments in the world is that of M. de Lesseps at the entrance to the Suez Canal, the great statue with outstretched arm pointing eastwards. There is a magnificent site available in Delhi of a similarly effective character, viz., the outlying bastion which stands halfway between the Mori and Kashmiri gates. This is within a few yards from the spot where the hero fell. A statue erected thereupon would be visible from city and maidan alike, while the outstretched arm pointing to the Mogul Palace would be a materialisation of poor Nicholson's last objective.

ALTHOUGH Australian politicians are, as a rule, men of moderate wealth, corruption among them is practically unknown. A great sensation has been caused in Perth, W.A., by Mr. Moran, the late Minister for Lands, exposing an attempt which was made by an Afghan merchant to bribe him with £1,000 to relax quarantine regulations so as to permit certain camels to be landed.

IN these days of submarine war vessels it might be supposed that there was no further use for the old device of a diving-bell. However, a large diving-bell and barge have lately been completed for the Admiralty and will shortly be despatched to Gibraltar. The bell, which is to be employed to lay naval moorings can descend to a depth of between forty and fifty feet, and weighs considerably over forty tons. It is lighted by electricity, and will be in telephonic communication with the barge. Extensive trials have been made with the bell in the river Colne, where it has been constructed, and the trials have been entirely satisfactory. It should be added that the barge will be provided with compressed air reservoirs, which will be utilised for the purpose of driving rock drills.

THE scientific staff on board the Antarctic ship Discovery have already forwarded to London many birds from Kerguelen's Land, which was the last stopping place before entering the Antarctic circle. Most of these have already been handed over to the South Kensington Museum, but one, a magnificent specimen of the king penguin—a bird with which visitors to the "Zoo" are familiar,—has been put in the maproom of the Royal Geographical Society. The bird has on one side a model of the Discovery, and on the other a piece of the tree at Chitambo in Central Africa beneath which the heart of Dr. Livingstone was buried. Sir James Ross, of the Discovery, reported that on Possession Island he and his party were surrounded by myriads of penguins which densely covered the whole place and attacked them vigorously as they moved about.

THE mystery of the Derby ptomaine poisoning epidemic is partially explained by a report from Dr. Delepine, the bacteriologist. We are afraid it will be of little comfort to the surviving victims, and it is bound to create a prejudice against porkpies. Dr. Delepine exonerates any "ante-mortem conditions of the pig." and fixes the responsibility for the outbreak upon a certain bacillus of the colon group. Such a bacillus might have been conveyed by the air, and its presence in the pork a mere accident of lodgment. No doubt Dr. Delepine will have more to say in his final report. What we may learn from this preliminary opinion is that we are powerless to protect ourselves against this erratic and active bacillus. If he lodges in the humble pork-pie to-day he may be found in the pretentious galantine of veal to-morrow. But there must surely be something in the local conditions or the atmosphere of Derby to encourage him. Perhaps Dr. Delepine may be able to assure us on that point later.

ATOMS OF EMPIRE.

OUR ISOLATED OCEAN DEPENDENCIES.

To many people the presence in England of a deputation from Norfolk Island with an appeal from its inhabitants for the gift of a small trading vessel has been almost the first intimation of the existence of that little British colony. And Norfolk is only one of the many quaint and serenely isolated communities of fellow-Britons that make up the dominions of King Edward beyond the seas. Against the vast and glowing background of India, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, they appear as grey fragments of Greater-Britain; yet each in itself is a little Britain, picturesque and unique. In its own small way Pitcairn Island affords the most remarkable illustration of that genius for colonization which has built up the Empire of which it is but an atom. Pitcairn is a mere dot in the Pacific, an island only seven miles in circumference. It was occupied and colonized by a ruffianly crew, the mutineers of the Bounty. Yet absolutely isolated and never under any control of the British Government, Pitcairn is now one of the most idyllic and utopian as well as smallest communities on the face of the earth.

PITCAIRN.

Its inhabitants number about 150. They are fine, tall specimens of humanity, rather dark, but favouring their European rather than Kanka forebears. They are well educated, and speak excellent English, free from any lingual corruption or slang. Their life is one of unbroken peace and ease, for plaintains, maize, bananas, oranges, pumpkins, sugar, and cocoanut trees grow in luxuriance, with no wild animals to wreck the crops. The sea swarms with fish, while goats, pigs, and poultry thrive and multiply. The climate is perfect. And though all the prospect pleases man is not vile. On the contrary, the Pitcairn people constitute a very perfect society. They are religious, and adhering strictly to the Fourth Commandment, observe Saturday as the Sabbath. The organ in their church was presented to them by Queen Victoria. There is no poverty, for all labour for the common weal, and there is neither prison nor gaoler on the island. They elect one of themselves to fill the post of governor or magistrate, but his office is practically a sinecure. They have no money; alcohol as a beverage is not, being regarded strictly as a medicine, nor is the smoke of tobacco smelt in the land. Once a year the life of this Arcadia is excited by the visit of a British warship, bringing the annual mail. To the captain of the vessel any important matter is referred for settlement, and his judgment is always quietly accepted. Save for this annual visit and the occasional call of a sailing ship the little community pursues its peaceful way in complete isolation from the madding world.

Of this British Utopia, says a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," the only less unsophisticated Norfolk colony is an offshoot. In 1858, 196 descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers migrated from Pitcairn to Norfolk Island, on account of the overcrowded state of the former. They have now increased to 750, and still preserve the Edenic features of their parent colony. Farming and whaling are industries, steamers calling once a month to carry the products to Sydney, 900 miles away. When the weather is rough the vessel cannot approach Norfolk, with the result that at times the islanders have been reduced to the verge of starvation. Hence their present appeal for a ship of their own. How far removed is their life from ours is shown by the complete absence of crime within their coasts. All adults over seventeen years of age have a voice in the management of public affairs, which are decided in open court under the cocoanut trees. Tobacco and alcohol are unknown, and a sidelight on their communal life is thrown by the custom of presenting every couple on their marriage with twelve acres of land for their residence and support. It is difficult, indeed, to realize that these Pacific (in a double sense) islanders are of our kith and kin, and share with us allegiance to the Union flag.

THE COCOS ISLANDS.

Away from the ordinary track of ships, and blessed with a splendid climate, are the Cocos-Keeling Islands, in the Straits Archipelago. Their history is as strange and romantic as their present life is curious and unique. In 1825 a Scotch sailor named Ross landed, and, seeing that the isles were very good, he took possession and settled there with his family. The natives were gentle and teachable, so that Ross had no difficulty in making himself their ruler. In 1851 he hoisted the Union Jack as a precaution against the visit of a wandering French man-of-war, and six years later the isles were formally annexed by the British Government. With rare tact and wisdom Ross devoted himself to governing the people over whom he had so quaintly established himself as king, and on his decease he bequeathed his mission of government and proprietorship of the Cocos-Keeling to his son. The present owner and ruler of the islands, J. G. Clunies Ross, is the third in succession. He was studying engineering at Glasgow when his father's death called him to the fore fifteen years ago. Abandoning his European ambitions, he settled in his kingdom, married a Cocos wife, and devoted his life to the welfare of the natives who are his children rather than subjects. The work of the Rosses in thus ordering these East Indian isles forms a fascinating story, and the Cocos-Keeling group, though generally unknown, is perhaps the most picturesque community in the British Empire. The little horseshoe shaped cluster of islands, three days' steaming south of Java, are blessed with a perfect climate, luxuriant soil, and man here is seen at his very best. The inhabitants number about 600 of whom 400 are Cocos-born, and the remainder coolie labourers from Java. Under the rule of the Rosses, the only white residents, schools have been established and all the islanders are well educated, the schoolmaster-in-chief being Mr. A. Ross, a Master of Arts of Glasgow University. Every male is also trained to work in brass, iron, and wood, and is a skilled artisan. Every Cocos girl similarly serves a term of apprenticeship in Mr. Clunies Ross's house, learning sewing, cooking, and the whole round of domestic art under the tuition of his wife. Formerly the Cocos parents used to arrange their chindren's marriages, but under the new order each man and woman is a free agent, and chooses a partner according to European usage. Marriages are celebrated according to the Mahomedan law, but polygamy is prohibited, and there have been only two divorces in the last fifty years. There is neither goal nor policeman, for crime does not exist in these islands. Opium and alcohol are forbidden, and the wily Chinese is also excluded. Vaccination is compulsory, and all sales are made by barter, for Mr. Ross will not allow money, holding it to be the root of all evil. The industries of the island consist in gathering cocoanuts and prepairing their oil; and copra, beche de mer, and a bark for dyeing are also exported by a chartered vessel which calls annually for the purpose. Provisions are fetched once a month from Batavia, but rice is the only food largely imported, for fruits abounds in the islands, poultry is plentiful, and the sea teems with fish. The gentle and handsome native leads a life idyllic in graceful content and happiness under the parental eye of Ruler Ross III. He carefully guards his little Utopia against the introduction of European customs with their attendant ills. Christmas Island, close by, is similarly ruled by his brother, Andrew Ross. Coffee flourishes there, and so do rats and cats almost to the extent of a plague. Hitherto these atoms of Britain have enjoyed serene isolation, but the new electric cable from Durban to Adelaide touches at the Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands, so that they are now linked with the greater world, not, it is to be hoped, to the spoiling of their arcadian character.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Tristan D'Acunha, 1,500 miles due south of St. Helena, is the smallest, loneliest item in the British Empire. It was garrisoned during Napoleon's imprisonment in St. Helena, and the inhabitants are the descendants of Corporal William Glass who, with his wife and two private soldiers, preferred to remain there on the withdrawal of the troops. Wives for the two bachelors were obtained from St. Helena and some women convicts were also landed there fifty years ago, while an occasional castaway has increased the population from time to time.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND SIAM.

NEW TREATY SIGNED.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO FRANCE.

EVACUATION OF CHANTABOON.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The treaty between France and Siam has been signed in Paris.

The latter country cedes the provinces of Melonprey and Bassac and also territory on the great lake between the Rivers Rolnas and Piekkompong. France evacuates Chantaboon. Siam may keep troops, but only Siamese troops officered by Siamese on the right bank of the Mekong.

In the event of Siam desiring to construct ports, canals, and railways within the Siamese portion of the Mekong basin, French assistance shall be preferentially sought. Other provisions deal with the rights of Asiatics under French protection.

The "Temps" anticipates that the new treaty with Siam will remove the sources of Franco-Siamese irritation and lead to the establishment of French influence in Bangkok proportionate to France's interests in Indo-China.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The newspapers generally suspend a definite judgment on the Franco-Siamese Convention pending the publication of the full text.

The "Times" says that most of his fellow countrymen will think M. Delcasse has not made a bad bargain. Siam's advantages, however, are less definite.

[Great importance was attached to the recent visit to London of Phya Sri Sahadheb, the Siamese Vice-Minister of the Interior. It was officially announced that only a preliminary exchange of views had taken place between Phya Sri and M. Delcasse. Serious negotiations over the French question were to be entered upon when the Siamese Envoy returned to Paris, and it was anticipated that the settlement must inevitably be affected by the attitude of the British Government towards the problem with which the Powers find themselves confronted in Siam. Apart from the French claims, Phia Sri was desirous of discussing with Lord Lansdowne the situation in the semi-independent Malay States. Phya Sri was anxious to obtain from Lord Lansdowne an assurance that the British Government will respect the integrity of Siam. There was no question that Siam desired modification in its favour of the Anglo-French Convention of 1896, by which, while the integrity of the central portion of the kingdom was mutually guaranteed, France reserved the right of independent action in the eastern provinces, while Great Britain reserved the same right in the Siamese territories bordering on the Burmese frontier.]

THE COAL STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH COAL.

PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The whole of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been called out in consequence of the strike.

American demands are causing a serious rise in coal in England. Scotch coal has risen in price four shillings a ton.

Ocean Freights are also rising, the number of ships available being insufficient.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

President Roosevelt has offered to appoint a commission to investigate the coal dispute, provided that the President of the Miners' Union secures the immediate resumption of work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 7th October, says that in consequence of the coal strike in the United States the whole of the Cardiff output to the middle of December has been sold for export. Other American orders are large, and it is feared that high prices will prevail in England.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

INSPECTION OF GARRISONS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Brigadier-General Manning proceeds to Marseilles to-day. He is going on a tour of inspection of the garrisons of Somaliland, Central East Africa, and Uganda.

He returns via the Nile in June.

COLLIERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND MEN OUT.

Thirty-six thousand miners are now on strike at Pas-de-Calais.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The imports into Great Britain during September were 3 1-2 millions and the exports were 1 7-8 millions above those of September, 1901.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER AT THE FISHMONGERS' HALL.

EULOGY OF THE ARMY.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were entertained at Fishmongers' Hall last night.

Many prominent African officers were present. Lord Roberts eulogized the work of all branches of the service in South Africa, especially of the Colonials.

He urged employers to do all possible for those who deserved so well of their country.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Crown Prince of Greece is progressing satisfactorily. His wounds are healing.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Quarter-Master General Clark and Sir C. J. East have been gazetted generals.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup was signed at Belfast to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has sailed to join his regiment at the Cape.

MR. KEY'S CRICKET.

Mr. Key's Cricket Team, consisting of Chinnery Headlam, Clyton, Williams, Hollins, Simpson, Hayward, Powys, Keck, Aspinall, Tomkinson, Raphael, Hornby, Kershaw, and Bidley, sail on the 24th inst.

VICEROY OF NANKING DEAD.

Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, is dead.

(Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, who wielded great power, entered the service in 1861, and from 1875 to 1879 he first held the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwangs when he fell into official disgrace. Soon afterwards he was appointed to Wonchang, and then, in 1889, he and Chang Chile Tung, the Viceroy of the dual Kwang province changed places. Liu devoted far more attention to military matters than his co-administrator Chang, and his army of 20,000 men was well trained and well armed. He had also a small fleet, generally designated the Nanking Flotilla. He was well disposed to England, and often declared his intention of protecting trade and maintaining good relations with the British Government. Liu was about 64 years of age, and all through his life possessed the energy that characterises the inhabitants of his native province Hunan. During the war in China he showed his desire to be on good terms with the British. Lord Charles Beresford during his mission to China received great honour at Viceroy Liu's hands, and at his request drew up a memorandum on army reorganization.]

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

MORTALITY INCREASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The plague mortality continues to mount owing to an increase in the disease in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore. Last week 10,718 deaths took place in the whole of India, Bombay Presidency reporting 7,780, Mysore 1,122, the United Provinces 736, the Madras Presidency 385, the Punjab 210 and Hyderabad 149 deaths.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE-SERVICE.

PROPOSED LIMITED COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Another attempt is being made to improve the hackney carriage service of Calcutta. This time it is proposed to start a limited liability company, with a capital of two lakhs. The scheme of the promoters is to build at the Company's own workshop and to run seventy-five first-class hackney carriages, victorias, and closed carriages, rubber-tyred and up-to-date, at a cost of Rs. 60,000. One hundred and seventy horses at Rs.300 and 100 sets of harness work out Rs 58,500; the workshops and stables Rs. 20,000 other necessaries Rs. 10,000, leaving a working capital of Rs. 51,500. The income anticipated is Rs. 6 per carriage per day equal to Rs. 450 per day, or Rs. 13,500 per month. The actual working expenses are put down at Rs. 7,320 per month, leaving approximately Rs. 6,000 a month or Rs. 72,000 per year as net profits.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

POSTPONED OWING TO INCLEMENT WEATHER.

POONA, Oct. 8.

Two matches in the Harris Football tournament which were to play off this evening, had to be postponed till to-morrow owing to a sharp shower of rain.

THE SANDHURST RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT PROCLAIMED WINNER.

In the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament only two teams entered—the West Yorkshires and the Welsh Regiment. The former are now scratched, so the Welsh Regiment are the winner of the cup this year.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

DEPARTURE FOR MAHABLESHWAR.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote left Poona by the Southern Mahratta Railway this morning at 8-15 by a special train for Wathar en route to Mahableshwar. The departure was private. Among those present at the station were the Hon'ble Mr. Tate, General Ventris, Major Pollard, Captain Crawford, and Messrs. Kennedy, Beatty, Ford, and several others. After shaking hands with those present their Excellencies entrained and departed. Colonel Owen, Mr. Hill, Colonel Croly, and Captains Greville, Wood, and Greig accompanied them.

THE DELHI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, October 8.

In the second heat played here last evening between the teams of the 11th Coorg Infantry and the 16th Madras Infantry the game resulted in a draw of one goal each. The teams will play again.

INDIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

PROSPECTS OF DEVLOPMENT

MR. J. N. TATA AND PIERPONT MORGAN.

ALLAHBAD, October 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" New York correspondent states that Mr. J. N. Tata, the well-known Parsee merchant is here, endeavouring to interest Mr. Pierpont Morgan in the development of Indian minerals.

Mr. Tata, adds the same correspondent, is also studying the steel industry on behalf of the Government of India.

THERE are not many ways of ending an argument without hope of appeal, but one method of doing so was heard in the Registration Court of the Poplar division of the Tower Hamlets. Objections had been lodged to the name of a claimant being put on the franchise rolls, and on the other side the following letter was received from a woman. She wrote denying at some length the objections made, and concluded—"As my husband died on December 26, 1901, he will not trouble you about Parliamentary electioning.—I remain, yours respectfully, the Widow."

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The first Extra Meeting of the Poona Races came off to-day under wet weather. The attendance was small. Seven races were put on the card. Several horses had to be scratched owing to rain. The following are the details of the races:—

FIRST RACE.—Pony Hurdle Handicap. Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies. Distance—1 1-4 mile over 6 flights.

Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 11st 4lbs Carter 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jeanaroo 9st 7lbs 2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 10st 10lbs Hoyt 3
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Mallee 11st 10lbs 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 10st 4lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 9 st 10lbs 0
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress 8st 13lbs 0
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch ch m La Ballitte 7st 7lbs 0

Won by four lengths. Same distance between second and third. Time—2mins. 21 2-5secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Loser's Handicap. Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 1,400 or over at Poona Races 1902. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 5lbs Robinson 1
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 8st 6lbs Bond 2
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 5lbs Soda 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 5lbs 0
Aga Shah's ch a h Chester 7st 10lbs 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 7st 9lbs 0
Mr Murray's g a h Firdosi 7st 4lbs 0

Won by one and a half lengths. One length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 2-5secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Maiden Arab Handicap. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox 7st 12lbs. Oomer Khan 1
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 8st 11lb Penton 2
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy 8st 4lbs Hoyt 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Reeman 9st 3lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman 8 st 6lbs 0
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter 7st 9lbs 0

Won by three-quarters of a length. A neck separated the second and third. Time—1 min. 56 3-5 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Plate. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b aus g Harpist 8st 2lbs Hoyt ... 1
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus g Planet 8st 9lbs Southall 2
Mr Asandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture 7st Kamad 3
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st 12lbs 0
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark 8st 12lbs 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's bl aus m Amourette 8st 10lbs 0
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 8st 6lbs 0
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Mr D D's b aus g Boscommon 7st 13lbs 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota 7st 8lbs 0
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II 7st 4lbs 0

Out of the whole lot, besides Harpist, Planet, and Overture, Ayrdale and Seamist were in the race, and the rest of the horses were scratched. Won by one and a half length. One length between second and third. Time—1 min. 19 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The All Pony Plate Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, and 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,400 or over. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga 8st 5lbs Oomer Khan 1
Mr Preston's ch e g New Oswestry 7st Hoyt 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Miss 8st 12lbs Robinson 3
Mr Percy Fischer's br e h Wink 8st 10lbs 0
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II 8st 4lbs 0
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus m Miss Birnie 6st 0

Won by three quarters of a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—min. 37 1-5 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The New Comers Consolation Plate Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1901, which have not won race value Rs. 150. W. A. reduced 7lbs. (no landing allowance). Allowances—ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs., ponies 13-3 and under 10lbs. (not accumulative.) Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayicis b a h Malabar 8st 0lbs Southall ... 1
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saifs b a h Arabistan 8st 5lbs Penton 2
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer 8st 1 lbs C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 8st 6lbs 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff H Sharif's b a h John Roberts 8st 5lbs 0
Mr Abdul Razak Obaveds b a h King Edward 8st 5lbs. 0
Mr A W P's ch a h Hamilton 8st 5lbs 0
Messrs DeSouza and Tayab's b a h Kapurthalla 8st 0lbs 0
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Jairoola 8st 6lbs 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 7st 8lbs 0

Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 12 secs.

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H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone 7st 7lbs O'Neil 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Nancy Till 9st 3lbs Bennett 3
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 9st 11lbs 0
Mr A Hussain's br e m Seamist 8st 13lbs 0
Mr J B Beattie's b aus g Bayonet 8st 7lbs 0
Mr Finch's b aus g Response 7st 12lbs 0

In this race the three placed horses had to wage war with each other, all the rest being scratched. Won by three lengths. A length between second and third. Time—1 min 8 2-5 secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

New regulations appear in Army Orders for the appointment and promotion of Medical Officers to the Household Troops.

Major Johnson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Musketry, Meerut, has one year's leave Home.

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Jacques, Capt., Punj., 14th Sikhs, off leave from England.

Dawson, Lt.-Col, Bo., Meywar Bhil Corps, on leave from Kherwara.

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OCT. 8.

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GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
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Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
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Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th Oct., 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	0	1
" Karachi	0	29	0	1
" Madras	0	39	0	13

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The first Extra Meeting of the Poona Races came off to-day under wet weather. The attendance was small. Seven races were put on the card. Several horses had to be scratched owing to rain. The following are the details of the races:—

FIRST RACE.—Pony Hurdle Handicap. Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, and 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies. Distance—1 1-4 mile over 6 flights.

Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 11st 4lbs Carter 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jeanaroo 9st 7lbs 2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 10st 10lbs Hoyt 3
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Mallee 11st 10lbs 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 10st 4lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 9 st 10lbs 0
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress 8st 13lbs 0
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch ch m La Ballitte 7st 7lbs 0

Won by four lengths. Same distance between second and third. Time—2mins. 21 2-5secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Loser's Handicap. Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 1,400 or over at Poona Races 1902. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 5lbs Robinson 1
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 8st 6lbs Bond 2
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 5lbs Soda ... 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 5lbs 0
Aga Shah's ch a h Chester 7st 10lbs 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 7st 9lbs 0
Mr Murray's g a h Firdosi 7st 4lbs 0

Won by one and a half lengths. One length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 2-5secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Maiden Arab Handicap. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox 7st 12lbs. Oomer Khan 1
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 8st 11lb Penton 2
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy 8st 4lbs Hoyt 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Reeman 9st 3lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman 8 st 6lbs 0
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter 7st 9lbs 0

Won by three-quarters of a length. A neck separated the second and third. Time—1 min. 56 3-5 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Plate. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Distance—6 furlongs.

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[redacted]

AN Anglo-
writes:—Hongk
ready for the usual
who went home to Eng
returning, and the island
a festive appearance. Our Go
returned early last week, and wi
Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoi
Officer Commanding the District,
officiating as Governor during Sir He
absence, has accordingly handed over the
ship.

On 23rd August a small but most succ
gymkhana was held at Causeway Bay under
auspices of the Hongkong Polo Club. The Ban
of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers played during the
afternoon. Amongst others the events included
Lemon cutting, Led Pony Race, and Ladies' No-
mination Rosette and Barrel Stakes. In the last
named race each lady had a different coloured
rosette. Corresponding rosettes were hidden in
various barrels placed in different parts of the
ground. Starting from a flag the gentleman no-
minee rode over a hurdle to any barrel in which
he thought he would find the rosette corresponding
to that held by his lady partner. Directly he had
found this he rode to the winning post negotiating
another hurdle en route. The lady holding the
rosette corresponding to that first home wins.

On the 17th September Lady Blake was "At Home"
in the afternoon to her numerous friends. A very
pleasant afternoon was spent listening to the strains
of the band of the Hongkong Regiment which was
in attendance.

Bathing parties are at present the great feature
of the weekly programme. The parties usually
start off in launches, with well filled tiffin baskets,
to a small island in the harbour, where some mat
huts have been erected and excellent bathing can be
obtained. The weather is still hot, but we have
not had any typhoons lately. The last, early in
August, levelled a good many Chinese houses to
the ground, and all the mat huts in which the
native regiments are located. The lines of the 14th
Bombay Infantry have been put in order, and those
of the 33rd Burma Infantry are being got ready
as quickly as possible.

The last week has been a week of rejoicing to the
Chinese and of sadness to his Western brothers. It
has been a feast to the moon, and this to the Chinese
mind is a signal for the letting off of innumer-
able squibs and crackers at all hours of the day and
night, and making night hideous by beating of tom-
toms and shouting. I can assure you from bitter
experience that a huge bunch of crackers let of just
outside one's window at about 1 a.m. is not con-
ducive to sleep. However notwithstanding such
little minor worries one can still manage to exist
in Hongkong.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The first-class cruiser Berwick, which has a speed of 23 knots, was launched at Glasgow yesterday.

STAMPEDE AT A NEGRO CONVENTION. LOSS OF 115 LIVES.

London, Sept. 21.—A terrible disaster is reported from Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, U.S.A. A negro national convention was held in the Baptist church in the town, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Booker Washington, the well-known negro minister, who some time ago dined with President Roosevelt at White House. After Mr. Washington's address someone raised a false alarm of fire, and a stampede ensued. The exits were quickly blocked, and a number of people, in their frantic efforts to escape, walked over the heads of the tightly-wedged mass of humanity. No fewer than 115 lives were lost, the majority of the victims being smothered. Many other negroes were injured.

THE STEEL TRUST.

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

London, September 20th.—In June last the Chancery Court of New Jersey decided against the conversion of the Steel Trust's preferred stock by the issue of bonds, on the ground that it would impair the rights of those who were not exchanging. This decision has now been reversed.

JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

MR. HAY'S CIRCULAR.

BRITAIN AND CONCERTED ACTION.

London, Sept. 21.—Britain, in a note to the Powers, endorses and emphasises the circular issued by Mr. Hay, the American Secretary of State, in regard to the treatment of Jews in Roumania. Britain recommends that concerted action should be taken.

THE RAND LABOUR QUESTION.

London, Sept. 20th—At a conference of mine managers at Johannesburg it was decided to extend to the blacks the system of payment by results.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT BULAWAYO.

The Chartered Company have decided to found a Pasteur Institute at Bulawayo, in Rhodesia.

THE PARLOUR BIOGEN,

IN the Great Western Hotel, last evening, an interesting little exhibition was given by Mr. Percy Notcutt, the Agent of the American Biograph Company and the Mutoscope and Biograph Company of India, Limited. The exhibition was a demonstration of a new machine the "Parlour biogen," an instrument only recently perfected. There is no more fascinating entertainment than an exhibition of living pictures, and it is the mission of the Biogen to bring "living pictures" into home life, and thus be a source of continual interest and amusement. Unlike the mutoscope and other kindred machines, the pictures in the biogen can, by means of large lenses, be seen by many people at the same time. By its means private individuals are able in a private house to exhibit precisely the same clear, distinct, and faithful living pictures, which the company's other machine, the biograph, has been showing with such wonderful success at the Palace Theatre, London. Every great historical event is reproduced; war pictures taken actually at the front are frequently arriving; and new laughable and dramatic pictures are continually being prepared. All these can be procured for, and seen on, the biogen, which thus becomes a permanent entertainment of the deepest interest. Purchasers of this machine will have the benefit of a special exchange arrangement which the company are making, whereby new subjects can always be obtained at nominal cost. The instrument itself costs little; at any rate it is within the reach of all householders, and no doubt in India, where home amusement of any kind is very acceptable, it will find a ready sale.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

THE hired transport Lake Manitoba, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from South Africa, brings drafts of various regiments, comprising 55 officers and 1,683 non-commissioned officers and men, and 11 horses. They will be distributed as follows:—2 officers and 114 men of the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, for Karachi; 3 officers and 180 men of the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, for Bareilly; 190 officers, 503 men, and three horses, of the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster, Fusiliers, for Mooltan; 13 officers, 514 men, and 5 horses of the 12th Lancers, for Umballa; 12 officers, 316 men, and 4 horses of the 10th Hussars for Mhow; and 6 officers and 10 men, various corps (to join as ordered). If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a. m. the debarkation will take place on the day after its arrival.

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...oreband.
...per was Rs. 55,59,184, and
Docks and Bunders together
...portion of Rs.23,40,436 to Rs.
from other sources.

WHARFAGE FEES.

...al wharfage fees Rs. 15,00,180 were
...f Import and Rs. 11,40,250 on account of
...go. In comparison with previous years
...res (in thousands) are :—

	Import Wharfage. Rs.	Export Wharfage. Rs.	Total Rs.
1895-96 ...	13,30	10,58	23,88
1896-97 ...	12,49	8,87	21,33
1897 98 ...	13 35	7,37	20,73
1898-99 ...	13,55	11 35	24,80
1899-00 ...	14,56	10,72	25,28
1900-01 ...	15 84	8,61	24,45
1901-02 ...	15,00	11,40	26,40

The decrease in import wharfage is due to the large falling off in the trade in food-grains. The increase in export wharfage is the most satisfactory feature of the year, the total being larger than in any of the previous six years and 32 per cent. more than last year.

		Total from 1st April to 20th Sept. 1902.	For week ending 20th Sept. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 13th Sept. 1901.
	14	481	14	482
	18	490	20	502
	18	347	9	325
	1	30		30
	1	21		19

...RATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901-02.

...llowing is an extract from the Port Trust ...stration report issued yesterday :—

...submitting the Budget in February 1901, it was ...plained that the estimate of receipts for the year ...901-02 was framed by anticipating that in imports there would be some decrease in the abnormal trade of the previous two years in rice, and an increase in coal; that in exports some improvement was to be looked for in grains, seeds, and cotton, due to improved crops in parts of India of which Bombay is the port and that there would be a falling off in the receipts from trooping, as it was not probable the Docks' berths would be so much in requisition for this purpose as in the previous year. The results of the year show that this forecast was, in the main, correct, but besides an increase in wharfage on coal there were increases on piece-goods and iron under imports, and the actual increase in the export trade was larger than anticipated, especially in cotton, seeds, and twist and yarn, with the result that the total receipts considerably exceeded the estimates.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 55,59,184, which are the largest on record, and the operations of the year show the large surplus of Rs.2,98,514.

The receipts compare as follows with those realised in previous years;—

Average of four years ending:—

1897-98	...	...	...	...	Rs. 46,76,672
1898-99	...	...	...	...	,, 52,15,323
1899-00	...	...	...	...	,, 53,38,839
1900-01	...	...	...	...	,, 52,36,761
1901-02	...	...	...	...	,, 55,59,184

The estimates and actuals for 1901-02 compare as follows :—

	Budget Estimate. Rs.	Revised Estimate. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
Revenue Receipts	51,78,000a	52,19,526	55,59,184
Add—			
Withdrawls from Depreciation Accounts.....	13,551	1,73,643	1,55,139
Total Revenue...	52,71,551a	53,92,169	57,14,321
Revenue Expenditure	51,62,770a	52,04,236	52,60,671
Add—			
Expenditure on renewals chargeable to Depreciation Accounts.....	93,551	1,72,543	1,55,139
Total Expenditure...	52,56,321a	53,76,939	54,15,810
Surplus...	15,230	15,230	2,98,514

(a) Excludes Rs. 50,000 debits and credits for Engineering Establishment charged to Capital.

The revenue proper exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 3,81,184 due to improvement in the export trade already briefly referred to.

The expenditure exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 97,901, of which Rs. 41,525 was provided for in the Revised estimate. The excess is due mainly to increased charges for handling the larger volume of trade dealt with and to increased expenditure in dredging owing to an exceptionally heavy deposit of silt in the Dock channels. There were increases also as compared with the Budget in the expenditure under Municipal Rates (General Tax) due to the reduction in the rebate hitherto allowed in the general tax and under Contingent Works due to the erection of temporary sheds for the accommodation of the trade at the Docks and Bunders.

The expenditure includes Rs. 24,80,155 on account of Interest and Sinking Fund charges, Rs. 1,16,106 for Depreciation of Plant of all kinds, Rs. 2,36,155 for Municipal Taxes, and Rs. 33,995 for Contingent Works charged to Revenue, making together a sum of Rs. 28,66,381 out of the total Revenue Expenditure of Rs. 52,60,671.

The net result is a surplus of Rs. 2,98,514, which has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, making with the aggregate of previous net credits a total of Rs. 15,86,649, invested in securities of the par value of Rs. 17,07,458. The reserve has thus now almost reached the amount (Rs. 16 lakhs) fixed by Government some years ago as the limit to be accumulated under this head.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 8,33,935, being principally for large extensions of the shed accommodation at the Victoria Dock, the improvement of the Kennery Light and a new Magazine for the storage of explosives at Sewri.

CAPITAL DEBT.

A sum of Rs. 6,050, being the proceeds of the sale of certain buildings, plant, &c., was paid to Government during the year in reduction of the Capital debt.

Of the 25 lakhs loan sanctioned in 1900, Rs. 13 1-2 lakhs were borrowed in 1900-01 at an average rate of Rs. 97-5,4. In June 1901 the Trustees resolved to reserve Rs. 1 lakhs of the balance for investment of part of their balances, and tenders were invited for the remaining 11 1-2 lakhs. The tenders received aggregated Rs. 50,60,000 and the loan was allotted in full at the average rate of Rs. 99-5-0. The loan is for 30 years and carries interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

TOTAL DEBT.

With this addition the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,45,75,545, of which Rs 3,42,56,809 is due to Government and Rs. 2,43,15,676 is on account of the Foreshore securities and debenture loans.

The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board is shown in the accounts pages 8, 11 at Rs 8,39,03,222, from which Rs. 1004,196, realised from sales has to be deducted leaving Rs. 5,78,39,026 This does not, however, include the property of the old Harbour Board now vesting in the Board, which includes the Lighthsip, and the Kennery and Dolphin Light-houses, &c., and it is of course also exclusive of the invested funds which include :—

	Rs.
Depreciation, Fire Insurance and General Sinking Fund (page 49)...	21,19,502
Revenue Reserve Fund pages (4 and 5).....	14,00,397
Victoria Dock Sinking Fund (page 51)	10,83,392
Rs.	46,03,351
Add—Face value of investment on account of surplus of Rs. 29,8514 accrued in 1901-02..	3,07,061
Rs.	49,13,412

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure of the Board for the past six years compare thus :—

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus Rs.	Deficit, Rs.
1895-97 ...	47,97,617	50,51 417	...	2,53,800
1897-98 ...	46,48,409	48,47,049	...	1 98 640
1898-99 ...	52,57,653	5 ,37,750	1,49,336	...
1899-00 ...	53 92,382	51,39 151	2,53,231	...
1900-01 ...	53,88 451	53,86,682	1,769	...
1901 02 ...	57.14,324	54.15,810	2,98,514	...

The figures are in each instance inclusive of withdrawals from Depreciation Funds and expenditure chargeable to that head.

The surplus credits of the last four years of the series have enabled the Trustees to build up the Revenue Reserve to the limit fixed by Government some years ago, after attaining which any surplus is to be applied to the reduction of debt. This latter purpose has now been expressly statically provided for by the institution of a regular Sinking fund. The circumstances would appear to justify a considerable reduction in charges, but for the present it has not been thought prudent to make such proposal. The Port is one of the cheapest in the world and there are no particular charges which call for reduction. Circumstances have changed in the 12 years that have elapsed since the limit of 16 lakhs was fixed for the Reserve. As elsewhere explained, the Board must probably almost immediately face the necessity of providing a new Wet Dock for ships of the most modern type as to turn to the fullest account the great natural

A 300,000,000 MILE TAIL.

EXTRAORDINARY FACTS ABOUT A NEW COMET.

"Comet 1b 1902," is how the newly-discovered comet is officially described at Greenwich Observatory.

"It will be the brightest comet we have had for a good many years," said Mr. Crommelin, representing the Astronomer-Royal at the Observatory.

"It will be a striking sight for the naked eye. Not since 1882 shall we have had a more brilliant one. By the end of October it should be a very conspicuous object, with a very long tail. It will be visible for about a month and a half, dating from the end of September, when it enters Cassiopeia.

"The new comet is an important astronomical discovery. It is probably as large as Halley's comet, of which the head alone is twenty, the diameter of the earth.

"Its tail will be many millions of miles long. The longest tail on record is that of the comet of 1843, which was three hundred million miles in length.

"Yes, the world is very small compared with a comet. That of 1811, for instance, was about two hundred times the size of the earth.

"'Comet b 1902' is now approaching us at the rate of three million miles a day.

"About the middle of November it will pass near the sun's place—at the same distance from the sun as the planet Mercury is. Then it will be lost to sight."

Do not be afraid of "Comet b 1902" Mr. Crommelin smiled at the suggestion that it might be a dangerous visitor.

"In 1861," he said, "the earth passed right through the tail of a large comet, and we were not aware of the fact until afterwards. That is the only instance on the record of actual contact with a comet.

"Another comet went through Jupiter's satellites and made no disturbance whatever in their motion. Comets appear to weigh almost nothing."

Sir John Herschell speaks of the "filmy and almost spiritual texture of a comet." Probably it is but gaseous matter in a state of incandescence. Certainly it is so transparent that a star may pass through its centre without any diminution of light.

Mr. Crommelin smiled also at the old superstitious ideas about comets. For thousands of years they were absurdly reverenced as omens of disaster, "harbingers of wars and famines, of the dethronement of monarchs, and the dissolution of empires.

During the next few years half a dozen great comets are due, their periodicities varying from five to seven years.

In 1910 a comet is due which appears about every seventy-five years and a half, and if any Coronation babies live till 1985 they may have the happiness of beholding one which flashes upon the world only every 123 years.

But none of us will ever see the splendid comet of 1811, the return of which does not take place for more than 3,000 years.

LETTER-STAMPING BY ELECTRICITY.

THE London General Post Office authorities, after tests extending over six months, have decided to order twelve of the Columbia electric letter-stamping machines. The Columbia, which is worked by a small motor, is of simple construction and does the stamping well. The experiments show that a machine will stamp from 24,000 to 27,000 letters and post-cards per hour, there being very few "misses" Recently a firm posted 2,403 letters, all of one size, and the machine stamped them in four minutes. With regard to hand labour, it may be mentioned that three efficient stampers were tested, and it was found that the average was 3,000 in thirty minutes, but speed could not be maintained. A Columbia is in use at Mount Pleasant, and it is intended to send one to the South-Western District office. Two other machines are in use at the General Post Office, the Bickerdike and the Boston, which combine the processes of facing and stamping letters, but the test results are not altogether satisfactory. Recently the Post Office authorities have been testing experimentally the latest type of electric letter-stamping machine, the Hay-Dolphin, which it was desired to introduce some time ago, but the conditions of purchase were then too onerous. The inventor claims that the Hay-Dolphin will stamp from 40,000 to 60,000 letters per hour; but, as far as the tests have proceeded, it is found that the average number stamped only slightly exceeds 20,000. The Hay-Dolphin, Columbia, and Boston machines are the inventions of American electricians, while the Bickerdike is of Canadian origin. It is certainly time, therefore, for British electricians to "wake up."

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

511-02—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Ardaseer Spencer and another vs The Peeru Mahomed Manufacturing Co Ld and others Nanji and H Kanga and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

360-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

713-00—Framjee and D—Tyabji vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Ibrahim Hossein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.

631-01—Captain and W—Bai Kasbai and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Madhubhai D and J and Little and Co Partly decided.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-02—In person—Gunputrao Moroba Poy

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Ooman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

497-02—B Raghovaya for a pauper—Mahomed Khan Gool Hoosin and another vs Abdul Rehman Amirudin and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

291-98—Mulvi H and M—Mollai Sowaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Harmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.

133-03—Pawse S and M—Hajeebai widow vs Kasi Abdul Karim bai Kasi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

29-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Saiyadmahomed Allarakia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibboy—Molla and M.

3-02—Mullee C and V—Gangajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Wadia and G.

35-01—Manekbai J and H Jewraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co.

39-01—Little and Co—Tulsidas Vurjeevandas vs Joobhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

THE FAR EAST.

THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

BOXERISM IN SZECHUAN.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the "China Mail" states :—The "N.-C. Daily News" publishes alarming news regarding the spread of the Boxer movement in the Province of Szechuan. Reports from French sources, on the other hand, characterise the news as exaggerated. The French Consul-General, M. Bons d'Anty, remains at Chentu-fu. A later message to the "N.-C. Daily News" reports that the officials have regained control of Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, where the Boxers were reported to have obtained the ascendancy. My own correspondents in Szechuan state that the whole affair has been much exaggerated. Anyhow, there is no general anti-Foreign or anti-Christian movement.

The "N. C. Daily News" of Sept. 16 says :—The news telegraphed to us yesterday by our correspondent at Chengtu, that armed Boxers have actually entered the capital of Szechuan, is very serious. To dare to enter the city at all, they must be in strong force outside, and must have considerable contempt for the Viceroy's soldiers, as well as a firm belief in their own invulnerability. It is possible that the men who have entered Chengtu are merely a handful of fanatics, who have been invited by sympathisers in the city, or they may be the advanced guard of a real rebellion with which the new Viceroy will have much trouble in coping. The telegram from Chunking of the 11th instant published by us, as well as the recent letters of our Chungking correspondent, have prepared us for the news which we publish this morning and we shall wait with great anxiety for further developments. The Chunking correspondent of the same journal wrote on 28th August :—

News from the capital continues bad. Another Boxer and popular rising against the Roman Catholics is advised as having occurred in Hanchou, a town forty miles to the south-east of Chengtu, and 1,500 converts are reported killed. The commander of the French gunboat Olry—which has been up the Min River all the summer—Lieutenant Hourst has landed at the nearest navigable point of the river to the scene of the troubles. He has taken with him a machine gun and a guard of marines. The Viceroy requested the commanders of both the French and British gunboats on the Min River not to come any nearer the capital, as thereby they would only excite the people without being of any practical use. It remains to be seen of what use the commander of the Olry's action will be other than to frighten the provincial authorities in paying more heavy indemnities and so increasing the poverty and discontent of this poor missionary-oppressed province. Although the bulk of the Roman Catholic missionaries are quiet, devoutment, yet they suffer in reputation by the assumption of authority and domineering temper of their native ordained helpers, who indeed do the whole of the proselytising and are rewarded by results. With the heads of the Roman Catholic Church it is otherwise; they are distinctly of the Church militant type, and with them everything is lawful 'ad majorem Dei gloriam.'

There is no doubt that the aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic authorities has been greatly stimulated by the spread of the Protestant missions throughout Szechuan of late years; whatever may be the cause, this missionary activity is a reason for sincere regret by all those who wish to see the province quiet and prosperous, and who believe that the well-behaving Chinese can find their way to heaven without any self appointed pilots.

RECRUDESCENCE OF BOXERISM IN CHIHLI.

A large number of Boxer propagandists have suddenly sprung into existence in the southern districts of Shuntienfu, the Imperial Prefecture of Peking. There men congregate in the villages and begin at about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the dark hours before day break, to teach their proselytes in the mystic incantions of the Society, and as the first rays of the morning sun tinge the eastern horizon, the meetings disperse, to gather again the following night. A few days ago, writes a correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News," Governor Ch'en Pih of Peking received a letter from a high Roman Catholic functionary denouncing the subprefect of Hsishih'k'o of being so 'avaricious and occupied with filling his coffers with money extorted from an already indigonant populace that he had no time to keep a watchful care over the condition of his jurisdiction.' Complaints of brigandage and of outrages by Boxers in the accused official's department were never noticed by that official, and it was therefore apprehended that, unless a more energetic and more rigateous officer was sent to take the place of the avaricious sub-prefect, a repetition of the horrors and disturbances of 1900 would surely occur once more, and in a worse degree than ever. In spite of the strong nature of the accusation against the sub-prefect in question, Governor Chen Pin—who, by the way, was and is still, a partisan and believer in the Boxers' ability to drive out foreigners from China—deigned no reply to the R. C. priest, nor has he so far taken any pains to enquire into the truth of the allegation. The accused official, it should be noted "en passant," is one of Ch'en Pih's proteges. The highway in the vicinity of Changchiakou (Kalgan) leading towards the Shansi borders is now the scene of constant pillaging on the part of Boxers and brigands, so that caravans conveying goods from Peking to Taiyuanfu have at present to avoid the great highway and travel by by-paths to get out of the way of evil characters. The department of Ch'ang-p'ing and district of Pingku are so overrun by Boxers that the authorities dare not interfere with that powerful body of their subjects, bearing in mind the horrible fate of their predecessors in 1900 when endeavouring to put down and disperse the ever-growing crowds of Boxers in those cities. And this is only what is going on in a portion of Chihli province.

THE HUNAN TRAGEDY.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATORS.

MODERATION RECOMMENDED IN INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

The Committee of Investigation sent to enquire into the circumstances attending the murder of Messrs Bruce and Lewis has returned from Chenchou and Changsha. It reports that the bodies of the murdered missionaries have been properly buried, the mission-house repaired, and that the local authorities are guiltless in the matter. The Governor of the Province has despatched Tsai Taotai to Hankow to negotiate with the British Consul-General there with regard to the indemnity to be paid. The missionaries at Changsha recommend moderation.

The following is the translation of a placard that was posted up in Chenchou, Hunan, the scene of the recent missionary tragedy :—Among the whole population, both scholars and people, there have been innumerable deaths. At first we attributed this calamity to the pestilence, for we had no knowledge that the foreigners were distributing poison. However, we know now that this is the fact, but the authorities have not taken cognisance of the matter. All who have been found with the poison should be dragged to the hill behind the city and beaten to death. Afterwards let us not hesitate to rise up and exterminate the foreigner, and let this be done on the 26th day of the 7th moon (23rd Aug.). Let the chapel be destroyed and the foreigners who have entered the city entirely annihilated. Let men and women all rise up and take part in this. All who are not willing to do so, their sons are robbers and their daughters vile persons. This placard is issued by the united people.

PIRACIES NEAR HONGKONG.

A DANGEROUS HIGHWAY.

A Amoy dispatch to the "North China Daily News states that of late frequent complaints have been entered at the Amoy Taotai's yamen by merchants and junk owners stating that the sea coast in the vicinity of the district of Tungan hsien, Fukien province, is a most dangerous highway for junks traversing the coast between Canton, Swatow and Amoy. Piratical junks, well-manned and well-armed, cruise about the Tunganhsien coast in squadrons of threes and fours, lying in wait for trading junks laden with rice cargoes bound from Amoy and neighbourhood to Swatow or Canton or vice versa. In some cases stripping the merchant craft of their all cargo, sails, rigging, food supplies, armament, etc., and leaving the crews just so much as to enable them to navigate their junks to the nearest sea port, while in other cases, landing the crews at some spot on the coast and taking away the junks and all that is in them. Resistance means death at the hands of the pirates, who seldom massacre the trading junk crews unless, of course,

THE JUNKS SHOW FIGHT

and cause severe loss to the pirates. Then there is no mercy shown; every surviving member of the trading junks' crews being thrown into the sea. Hence, unless well-armed and strongly manned, merchant junks seldom show fight to a superior force of pirates preferring to show their sterns to the latter if they can. If, however, the forces are equal, two to two, or three to three, a battle often ensues, and if the resistance be a stubborn one, then small chance is left to the junk crews to survive the conflict, should they be worsted by the pirates. The custom, therefore, is to show fight, and if the pirates persist in fighting to a finish the traders generally leave to and peaceably allow the pirates to bear them and "do whatever may seem best in their sight," for more often than not reinforcements for the aid of the enemy sail in sight not long after a battle has commenced. This has therefore encouraged

THE PIRATES OF THE FUKIEN COAST,

between Amoy and Swatow, to make that place their constant cruising ground, so that unless it be stopped the junk trade between Fukien and Kuangtung provinces will soon be a thing of the past, so great is the terror inspired by the pirates on the crews of trading junks. The cause of all this is the absence Government ships and war junks. Before the war with Japan (1894-5) there was a respectable number of the war junks quite able to cope with the formidable sea pirates, but since then "retrenchment" has been the motto of the Fukien officials and a cruising squadron of war junks on the Fukien coast has of late years been rather the exception than the rule—except the annual cruise (in a steam sloop) of the "Admiral" of Fukien province, whose headquarters are in Amoy—and he usually cruises away from pirates' preserves.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

Dispatches from Wuchou, on the West river Kwangsi province, to hand report that both Wang Chih-ch'un (new) and Ting Chen-to (retired), Governors of Kuangsi, are at Wuchou with their respective troops and retainers, who total up to nearly 14,000 men all told. This sudden influx, coupled with the inundations cutting off the usual supplies, have caused the prices of all edibles, etc., to become abnormally high, much to the disgust of the inhabitants. It is reported that an Imperial decree has lately come down from Peking commanding Governor Ting Chen-to not to go up to Shansi at present but to remain in Kuangsi and assist Governor Wang Chih-ch'un in suppressing the rebellion. After this has been done the former will than be allowed to proceed North to take over the Shansi Governorship. Recent news received from various portions of Kuangsi province unanimously report successive defeats of the troops at the hands of the rebels, so that it is freely stated that, with the exception of Wuchou and Kueilin, the provincial capital, which are held by strong bodies of Government troops, the rest of Kuangsi is covered with rebels and—floods!

THE TROUBLE IN NORTHERN SIAM.

AN EXCITING JOURNEY.

The Rev. Dr Wilson and Miss Fleeson reached Bangkok from the North last evening says the "Bangkok Times" of the 29th August. The journey from Lakou Lamoang lasted over three weeks, and at times was trying enough. It seems the Siamese Commissioner and two or three others left Lakon on Sunday the 3rd August, and, as we know, the town was attacked by the Shans at five o'clock the following morning. The attack was repulsed and 17 Shans were killed and beheaded. About 20 Shans who belonged to Lakon were arrested by order of the Captain of Gendarmerie. An attempt was made to communicate by telegraph with Bangkok, but there was no one to work the instruments On Monday evening the Chao of Lakon along with Capt. Jensen, and Messrs Leonowens, Kiss and Rowlandson left Lakon. Later on, under the protection of a guard, Mrs Taylor, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs Leonowens, Mrs Keilst and Mrs. Huffman left for Chiengmai; while Mr D. G. Anderson with Mrs Anderson and child, Miss Fleeson, Mr Watson and Mr Dibb set out for Raneng.

There was considerable doubt on the minds of many of the party coming south whether they would succeed in making a safe passage. It was reported that, all along, the banks of the river were infested by local dacoits and that all boats were being stopped, and the cargo looted. It was particularly to be feared that the boat in which the Lakon party were travelling would be looted, because it was well known that a considerable sum in money was being brought south. The three English men on board took steps to protect the two ladies. A guard was established and a keen look-out maintained night and day. They were, however, fortunate in escaping molestation. At no place was there any fight shown by the dacoits, although they were continually being told of the appearance and adventures of the marauders. Just above the rapids between Lak in and Tern, the party met Dr. Wilson journeying up the river towards Lakon. They persuaded him to return with them and the voyage was resumed. Dr. Wilson on one occasion had been fired over, but was uninjured. Word was received that they were likely to be stopped by the dacoits near the rapids and accordingly a special watch was maintained, but the report, if not a canard, proved erroneous.

On the way they passed Mr. Elder, who stated that his boat had been attacked by armed dacoits. Although he was only accompanied by an Indian boy, and they were only armed with pistol and an old gun, the attack was successfully repelled. The old ruse was adopted of firing from both sides of the boat as quickly as possible with the result that the dacoits were deceived regarding the numbers on board and retired discomfited.

AN ALLEGED LOURDES MIRACLE.

AND THE DOCTERS' EXPLANATION.

WITHIN the walls of the quiet dwelling occupied by the Little Sisters of the Assumption at Notting Hill the one topic of conversation has been the miraculous cure of Mrs. Notterman at Lourdes The sisters are delighted at the marvellous change in Mrs. Notterman's condition since her pilgrimage to the famous grotto. "This is the first cure among pilgrims from England which has come under my personal notice," said one of the sisters to an "Express" representative, Mrs. Notterman herself received several visits from Roman Catholics and there was certainly nothing in her appearance to indicate that she had suffered for nearly sixteen years from what she firmly believed to be cancer.

"Here is the jacket I wore before I went to Lourdes," she said "I was enormous, and my legs and arms were terribly swollen and now as you see, the jacket is three times too big for me. I am perfectly well and suffer no pain, and have sent a certificate showing my present condition to Lourdes."

There is, however, another side to the story which, while throwing very considerable doubt on the genuineness of the miracle as a "cancer cure," opens up some equally interesting questions.

A doctor who had on several occasions attended Mrs. Notterman before her pilgrimage declared he found no trace of cancer.

"Her symptoms," he said, "were extremely serious at one time, but the complications which she suffered from came from a different cause.

Some person possibly told her she had a cancerous growth, and, being neurotic, the idea probably took a firm hold on her imagination."

At the Cancer Hospital in Fulham-road Mrs. Notterman was well-known to the visiting surgeon, who had attended her on many occasions.

"The patient," said the surgeon, "has undoubtedly fallen away considerably in size since her return, but at no time was there a suggestion of cancer. Any improvement in her condition has come about from natural causes."

An authority on nervous diseases who has successfully treated patients by hypnotism regarded Mrs. Notterman's cure as a clear case of out-suggestion.

"The patient," he said, "apparently suffered from a variety of complaints, and even a comparatively harmless tumour, aggravated by complications, might have accounted for her serious illness.

"Believing, and quite naturally, that she was suffering from cancer, the woman, on being told of Lourdes, treated herself by auto-suggestion from the very beginning, and her firm faith resulted in the complete cure of the nervous part of her ailment, and a consequent diminution of the swellings."

A FRENCH SENATORIAL ELECTION.

"UN GARCON A MARIER."

ONE had almost forgotten poor M. Millerand, whom M. Waldeck Rousseau, showing his political sagacity, made Minister of Commerce, and thus conciliated the Socialists. M. Millerand is now the choice of his party for the vacant Vice-Presidentship of the Chamber, caused by the election of M. Maurice Faure to the Senate. It is remarkable that M. Millerand's name has been placed above that of M. Jaures, who has a great reputation as an orator, and is certainly the ablest man on the extreme Left. But M. Jaures has recently gone too far in his "Internationalism." He has written a letter in which he held out the hand to Germany in a way which, for a time at any rate, has lost him the support of any but the most altruistic of his following. The election of Maurice Faure is chiefly to be noted because of the singularity of his opponent's claims. This gentleman was a M. Bayle, and he addressed the senatorial delegates in the following form :—"I am a bachelor, and if I have the good fortune of being your representative I shall be able to make a good marriage. You, my dear delegates, chosen from among the most honourable electors of your communes, can furnish me with the wife I am looking for. She whom you give me for a wife among your charming and noble young ladies, if she knows how to get the right side of me, will enjoy the most perfect happiness." Notwithstanding this alluring prospect, M. Bayle was not elected.

EVERY country subject to drought has its own peculiar method of supplicating for rain, and that in vogue in Kumaon, in Northern India, is not the least curious of them. In a country where the population is almost wholly dependent upon grain as a means of subsistence a drought means famine and starvation. During one of these droughts a Hindu fakir imposed a penance upon himself, by suspending himself by his feet from a wooden beam. In this position he was swung backwards and forwards for a considerable time by means of a rope attached to his body, and pulled by a fellow saint. Both men were plentifully bedaubed with cow-dung and ashes, and, save for a small cloth round the waist, were minus all clothing. In such a case, should rain fall within reasonable time after the penance, the fakir takes the entire credit for the relief to himself and rises immensely in the estimation of the simple and credulous cultivator of the soil.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MOUNT Ararat, on which eight mountaineers have just had a narrow escape from death, attracted the attention of explorers at an early date. Sir John Mandeville estimated that it was seven miles high. Tournefort, the French botanist, attempted the ascent early in the eighteenth century, failed, and described the mountain as one of the most dismal and disagreeable sights on the face of the earth. A little later a Persian Shah offered a large reward to anyone who should get up but no one claimed it. Ultimately the first ascent was accomplished in 1829 by Dr. Parrotf, the climber who gave his name to the Parrot Spitze on Monte Rosa. The second ascent was made by one Spassky Aftonomof in 1834, and the third by Herr Abich, in 1845. The first English ascent was made by Mr. Bryce, 1876, and since that date ascents have been tolerably frequent.

Miss Louisa Cameron, twenty-two, who resides in Glenmallie, Achnacarry, made an attempt the other day to establish a new female climbing record on Ben Nevis in the competition for the gold medal offered by Mr. William Swan, Fort William, to the lady mountaineer who makes the ascent in the shortest time. The morning, unfortunately, was somewhat wet, and Ben Nevis was enshrouded in the inevitable mist, making the climbing difficult and not unattended with danger. During the past day or two snow has fallen on the hill-top and low temperatures have been the rule—climatic conditions also detrimental to a successful performance, As it was, Miss Cameron made the ascent in two hours seventeen minutes, which is a creditable feat for a female climber under such conditions as obtained on that morning. So far, the record is held by Miss Elizabeth Tait, whose time was half a minute under two hours.

The official statistics of proceedings under the Compensation Act during 1901 show that litigation has increased rather than decreased under the provisions of this most complicated measure. When it was found that 1,551 cases came before the county-courts in 1900, it was thought that this large number of disputed claims would be reduced as the administration of the Act became more familiar. But the number of cases last year has been 1,918—an increase of over 20 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. On the other hand, the number of appeals from county-court decisions has been reduced from ninety to sixty-one.

The applicants for compensation were successful in 86 per cent. of the cases, as against 81 per cent. in 1900. In the cases of fatal accidents, the average sum awarded to the dependents of the deceased workmen was £188, as against £163 in 1900. For nonfatal injuries the average compensation obtained was £32 5s., as against £39 4s. in the previous year. Of the sixty-one appeal cases, twenty-two were by workmen and thirty-nine by employers, six of the men and seven of the masters being successful.

There is still no word of the Life of the "great" Russel of the "Scotsman." Meantime the Scottish Press continues to print anecdotes and incidents in which the late editor had a part. Occasionally the contribution is new, as for instance that which a Glasgow paper printed some time ago: Russel strolled into the reporters' room one night, to find only one reporter present. Anything doing? asked Russel. Not much, said the reporter; Bailie Blank's dead and I'm doing a line or two of an obituary. Bailie Blank, said Russel; he was a—fool. Yes, sir, said the reporter, I'm just bringing that out in the paragraph.

The "Wide World Magazine" for October contains the first instalment of a most remarkable lion story. It is told by Colonel Patterson, D.S.O., and describes how two man-eating lions established a veritable reign of terror at the Railhead Construction Camps of the Uganda Railway. For three weeks the savage beasts kept many hundreds of men in a state of helpless panic, entirely stopping the progress of the railway. Men were dragged out of their tents almost nightly, and no one's life seemed safe. Countless traps were laid for the lions, yet they escaped unharmed, until at last Colonel Patterson was fortunate enough to kill both the man-eaters. These ferocious beasts possess the unique distinction of having been mentioned in the House of Lords by a British Premier, for while speaking of the difficulties met with in the construction of the Uganda Railway, Lord Salisbury outlined the remarkable story told in the magazine.

Apropos of a Shorthand Congress which was held in Birmangham one was reminded of a confession that the Colonial Secretary made a few years ago in proposing the toast of "The Press" at a public dinner. I once, said Mr. Chamberlain, began to learn shorthand. But I confess that I found two difficulties which turned out to be insurmountable. The one was to write it, and the next and greatest was to read it when it was written. The reading of it is what puzzles most people.

A wonderful old man, Robert Cargill by name receives brief mention in the "Country Life." He is ninety-two years of age, and yet capable of doing a hard day's work. At Balderton, near Newark, he mowed an acre of barley in three days during the present harvest, although the grain was much laid and rendered difficult to cut by the recent gales. It is curious how many patriarchs came out of what are called the bad old times. This one began work at seven, and doubtless found bird-scaring and weeding healthier than school. His early youth was spent during a period when agricultural wages were very low, overcrowded cottages as plentiful as mushrooms, and hunger was a gaunt and frequent visitor. Yet that hard regimen produced some men of splendid vitality.

Some curiously interesting facts concerning the age of cats are given by the president of the German Cat Club in the "Illustrirte Tierwelt." He writes: An old and loyal member of our club, living on the verge of poverty but sharing every meal with an Angora cat, has had this animal for fourteen years. Another member has a cat sixteen years old which is still a good mouser: a cat belonging to a village inn is nineteen years old, and has had 150 kitteus. My own grandparents had a cat which lived to be twenty-seven years old, and in a saw-mill in Alsace-Lorraine a cat has lately died which, as its owners used to say, had been through the Franco German war. At a recent cat show at Breslau a white Persian cat, twenty-nine years old, was exhibited, and the only sign of old age in this case was that the creature had lost its magnificent long fur and had now the look of an ordinary white cat. My own "Fritz," the pride of many a cat-show, is just sixteen years old, and his fur is still as glossy and velvety as ever. But of course it is only when the conditions are favourable that cats attain a high age, while the poor stray cat as a rule reaches the end of its career very soon, and dies generally by the hand of the assassin.

Prince's Tavern, Manchester, an old landmark about to be removed to make way for new insurance offices, has a very interesting association with De Quincey, who is popularly believed to have been born there. That the eccentric little man was born in Manchester is true enough, but the precise house has never been fully established though tradition sets forth Prince's Tavern, formerly a private residence, as the place of his birth. How De Quincey hated Manchester he has told us himself: "I am living in a town," he wrote, "where the sole universal object of pursuit is precisely that which I hold most in abhorrence. In this place trade is the elysium and money is the god. . . I cannot stir out of doors but I am nosed by a factory, a cotton bag, a cotton dealer, or something else allied to that most detestable commerce. Such an object dissipates the whole train of romantic visions I had conjured up, and frequently gives the colouring to all my associations and ideas during the remainder of the day." Possibly on this account De Quincey sought to forget that he was ever born in Manchester at all.

Mr. W. S. Penley is receiving many expressions of sympathy over the very painful accident which befell him recently. Mr Penley had driven from Woking to

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. George Moore has written an English version of his Irish book "Ant-Ur-Ghort"—"The Untilled Field." It may be described as a study-story, wound about the emigrant ship which has carried so many of Ireland's people away from her. The book is to be printed in Dublin, but published in London.

The considerable undertaking is announced of an "unexpurgated edition" in twenty volumes of the novels of Samuel Richardson. It will have a prefatory note by Mr. Austin Dobson, and a life of the novelist and an introduction to his writings by Mr. W. L. Phelps. Mr. Heinemann will publish this new Richardson.

Some little-known writings by Swift are to be included in the edition of his prose works that Messrs. Bell publish. They consist chiefly of pamphlets which Mr. Temple Scott, the editor of the edition, has unearthed in Dublin. Several were at Trinity College, others in the Marsh Library, and others again in the Royal Irish Academy. As a consequence the edition will be extended from eleven to twelve volumes, the last one to consist of a full bibliography and index.

Lady Dilke, as is known, has for years past been engaged upon an important work dealing with French art in the eighteenth century. This work she has now completed in a fourth volume, which is to appear at the end of October. It deals with the French engravers and draughtsmen of the eighteenth century. The first volume related to its painters, the second to its sculptors and architects, and the third to its furniture and decorations. Of these the Wallace Collection is, of course, rich in examples.

There is one great English miniature painter about whom, thus far, there has been no actual book. This is George Engleheart, whose merits even George III. recognised, for he made him his miniature painter. The book has been written by Mr. G. C. Williamson and Mr. Henry Engleheart, and is at once a life of its subject and a study of his art. Mr. Pierpont Morgan is the fortunate owner of some of Engleheart's miniatures, which are very highly prized now. Illustrations of the best of them are given in this book, and in a special edition these pictures are done in colours.

A book for which, it would seem, there has really been a need—of how many books can that be said?—is shortly to appear. This is a handbook, compact, comprehensive, and fully illustrated, to all the cathedrals of Great Britain. It is by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, who has made a special study of what may be called topographical history. Scattered throughout the five hundred pages of the book there will be a hundred sketches by Mr. Herbert Railton and other artists. But the volume has been written and got up in a manner to suit the ordinary tourist as well as the lover of architecture. It is to be published by Mr. Dent.

It is always interesting to hear—although it may not always be wise to tell—why an author chooses a particular title for a book. Mr. Austin Dobson says of his new volume of vignettes which Messrs. Chatto are about to publish:—

The name of Side-walk Studies has been chosen for these papers not because it accurately describes them as a whole, but because, besides supplying a general title, it fairly indicates the remoteness of the majority from the glitter and bustle of the more frequented promenades of literature.

Among the figures of history whom Mr. Dobson meets in this promenade are Dr. Johnson, Isaac Walton, Oliver Goldsmith, Peg Woffington—whom he calls distantly Mrs. Woffington—and Dear Mrs. Delaney. The volume has some illustrations.

One of the most interesting art books of the autumn will be Mr. Timothy Cole's wood engravings of the Old English Masters. He spent a year or two here for the purpose of making these engravings, of which there are nearly fifty. They are after the works of the following artists:—

Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Lawrence, Morland, Landseer, Cotman, Romney, Beechey, Hoppner, Raeburn, Opie, Crome, Leslie, Wilkie, Constable and Turner.

Professor Van Dyke contributes articles on these great painters, and Mr. Cole supplies notes about the engravings. Most people think of him as an American, which he now is, but he was born in this country, going to America when quite young.

Mrs. Percy Frankland, who is well known as a student of bacteriology, has a book coming out which relates to the subject. It is called "Bacteria in Daily Life," and that exactly describes the scientific inquiry which it covers. As to its contents in detail:—

The hygienic applications of bacteriology in regard to water, milk, air disease and agriculture are some of the questions discussed by the light of the latest investigations which have been made in these directions. The author has endeavoured to deal with the subject in a manner both intelligible and interesting to non-scientific people, whilst sacrificing nothing to secure accuracy in regard to the facts brought forward. Messrs. Longman announce the book.

Concerning Fiction.—Lady Ambel Kerr is the author of a novel which Messrs. Sands announce. It is entitled "The Whole Difference."

—Sir Gilbert Parker has written a novel treating of Egypt, and called "Donovan Pasha."

—Mr. Zangwill has finished a volume of stories to be called "The Grey Wig," after the first one.

—"Kassandra Vivaria" (Mrs. Heinemann) has a new novel appearing this autumn. It is entitled "The Garden of Olives."

—"Rolf Boldrewood's" long novel "The Ghost Camp; or, The Avenger" will be published by Messrs. Macmillan in the first week of October.

—Allan McAulay, who recently wrote a story dealing with the life of Burns, has a new one coming out with Messrs. Nisbet. It refers to the Young Pretender and the Forty-five.

—Messrs. Longman are publishing a "romance of John, King of Israel," under the title "By the Ramparts of Jezreel." The writer is Mr. Arnold Davenport.

—"Dulvercombe Water" is a story of Somerset at the time of the Monmouth rebellion. It has been written by Mr. Harold Vallings, and it will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

Bric-a-Brac.—Mr. A. W. Pinero's play "Iris" is being published in book form by Mr. Heinemann.

—He also announces, as a volume for the autumn Gabrielle d'Annunzio's play "Francesca Da Rimini," which Mr. Arthur Symons has translated.

—Mr. C. S. Goldman is the writer of a war book which Messrs. Macmillan announce. It has the title "With General French and the Cavalry in South Africa."

—A book about "The Ancient Halls of the City Companies" is promised by Messrs. Bell. has drawings in lithography by Mr. T. R. Way and historical and descriptive notes by Mr. Philip Norman.

—The posthumous volume of lectures by Professor Henry Sidgwick which we are to get deals with the ethics of Green, Spencer, and Martineau.

—Mr. Elliot Stock will have ready at once the sixteenth issue of "Book Prices Current." It shows that during the past year there has been something of a boom in old works with coloured illustrations and in plays of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods.

—Mr. Thomas Cobb has a novel appearing with Messrs. Chapman. It should have a "domestic interest," judging by the title, "The Head of the Household."

—A work on light railway construction—a subject of high interest nowadays—is being issued by Messrs Longman. The writer is Mr. R. M. Parkinson.

Brittany, which has lately been in a state of scarcely suppressed revolt over the expulsion of monks and nuns from "unauthorised" establishments, has, notwithstanding its conservative orthodoxy, at last brought itself to consent to the erection of a statue to Ernest Renan. The municipal authorities of Treguier have even decided to name a street in his native town after the author of the "Vie de Jesus." This is no more than a becoming return to the great writer who in so delicate a vein of humour and sentiment traced in his "Souvenirs d'Enfance" the influence of the place in shaping the course of his literary career. Treguier was originally a monastic village, and the life of the place still centres round the Minster Church; it was to the ecclesiatical atmosphere of such surroundings that Renan attributed his early attraction towards the study of ecclesiastical history and Christian origins. The little Breton town which is now honouring its most illustrious citizen has probably been as little influenced as any spot in the world by the results of his laborious learning, and none of the simple folk who pass through the "Rue Renan" to mass or confession will be a whit the less sincere in their devotions in consequence of his researches.

We are reminded of the very old gentleman who called his rooster "Robinson" because it Crusoe. Another correspondent tells us of a dog that rejoices in the euphonious name of "Sausage' because it is half-bread. There used to be a pig in Devonshire some years ago which was called "Mr. Micawber." It was always waiting for something to turn up.

THE TSAR'S FIFTH DISAPPOINTMENT.

Once again the Tsar is disappointed in his hope of an heir—a real misfortune (as the "World" says) not only for his Majesty and his censors, but for all Russia, nay, for all Europe. . . . . "The Tsaritsa has never been popular among the peasants, thanks, in a measure at least to M. Pobledonostzeff, who cannot forgive her for the half-hearted fashion in which she accepted the Orthodox creed, and who has always used most ruthlessly the influence he wields through the clergy to prejudice them against her. The Russian peasants, it must be remembered, know practically nothing of what goes on in the outside world, excepting what they hear from their popes, and the popes have never a good word to say for the Tsaritsa. They speak of her, as a rule, either as the English woman or the German; they declare that she hates Russia, and that it was an evil day for the land when she crossed its frontier—a fact that accounts for the feeling against her. . . . . And now things have gone from bad to worse; for whereas hitherto the peasants have thought her Majesty worthy enough to have daughters, although not to have sons, now the chances are they will think that she has been weighed in the balance and found unworthy of having even daughters. Nor is it only among the peasants that this feeling with regard to Tsaritsa Alexandra prevails; it is pitiable to note the contemptuously hostile glances that are cast sometimes, even by well-dressed men and women, at her poor little girls as they drive through the streets of St. Petersburg. They are singularly attractive children with their pretty little faces, bright intelligent eyes and winning ways; yet no one ever gives them a smile, let alone a greeting, as they pass; no one ever makes on them a kindly comment—it is as if their very place in the Imperal carriage were grudged them. And all because they are their mother's children, and she has no son!

Russians have good reasons for wishing that their Tsar should have a son; and, rightly or wrongly, a very large section of them are firmly convinced that his wife will never bear him a son. Were it not that divorces are prohibited by the Orthodox Church, strong pressure would undoubtedly be brought to bear on him to induce him to do as Napoleon the First did in like circumstances; but, as it is, that is of course out of the question; for once a Tsar's wife, always a Tsar's wife, so long at least as life lasts. Thus the Tsaritsa stands between Russia and what Russia desires above all things else; and a more trying position for a proud and sensitive woman it would be difficult to imagine, especially as what Russia desires the Tsar desires too, and just as ardently. And she knows, no one better, that it would be well both for the Empire and for him if he had it—that his rule would be more firmly established; and that even his life would be more secure. There is less to be gained by killing a sovereign who has a son ready at hand to step into his shoes, than by killing one who has no direct heir. This is a fact that Tsaritsa Alexandra never forgets; there are those around her, indeed, who take care that she never shall forget it. Little wonder, therefore, that she looks listless and depressed, or that she should shrink from the gaze of her husband's people. Complaints of her hauteur are to be heard on all sides in Russia; she is, too proud even to speak, it is said; whereas the truth is she is only shy, with that terrible shyness that comes from passing one's days under the fire of hostile glances.

"The Tsaritsa has never had much influence in Russia, and now she will have less than ever, and this in itself is a misfortune both for Russia and for Europe. For she is an excellent woman, and she might do much good socially; she is a clever woman too, one with keen eyes and a clear head, and she might do much good politically. The Tsar is sorely in need of a disinterested adviser, and no one would be better fitted for the "role" than she, if only—As things are, however, she can do nothing; she is under a ban, as it were. She must stand aside and see the power she ought to wield, and could wield well, being wielded by usurpers; and this for no other reason than that she is sonless. She has to fight even for her place by her husband's side, to fight for it against one whose only claim to it is that she has a son already, although one that can never be heir to the Russian Empire.

PLAGUE OF ELEPHANTS.

BIG GAME HUNTERS WANTED IN WEST AFRICA.

According to a porting correspondent in "West Africa," there is still plenty of work for big game hunters in the French Congo,

Don't believe the yarns you hear, he writes, about the elephants being all dead. There are thousands within twenty miles of the sea beach, and a great many not ten miles away. I killed one myself within sound of the surf.

So plentiful are elephants in the district, says this enthusiastic sportsman, that the natives would give anything to have them killed off. What with wild buffaloes, elephants, deer, and other game, the farmer has a lively time. The desire of his life is to find the man who can make an unbreakable fence.

But the list of the sportsman's good things is not exhausted. Not only are there elephants in herds, playing havoc with the plantations but one may expect visits from numerous families of chimpanzees, in search of bananas, with an odd 6ft. gorilla or two thrown in.

Owing to the depopulation of the district from various causes the animals are increasing at a great rate, and the bush being dense they can hide themselves from the wily hunter. But one animal does not care a hang for the bush, and that is the elephant. He simply sails right through as if it were so much growing corn.

I have come to the conclusion that the elephant is the most brainy brute in Africa, adds the correspondent. He seems to have thinking powers nearly akin to man, and you would be surprised did you see how agile these apparently huge, clumsy beasts can be.

QUEENSLAND AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

STATEMENT BY PREMIER PHILP.

"PRETTY SICK OF FEDERATION."

Reuter recently cabled that a Member of the Queensland Parliament had moved a proposal in favour of Queensland seceding from the Commonwealth. A message to the "West Australian" dated Brisbane, September 19th says—Considerable interest is being taken in the motion, of which Mr. Plunkett gave notice in the Legislative Assembly, in favour of Queensland separating from the Federal Union.

The Premier, Mr. Philp, is likely to express himself in sympathy with the principle that is embodied in the motion. He stated to-day that he was certainly in favour of getting back to the old condition of affairs. Asked as to whether his opposition to Federation was due to any action on the part of the Federal Government or to a feeling of disappointment with regard to the working out of Federations in general, he replied that a great deal of blame had to be laid at the door of the Federal Government; but that the whole system was proving unworkable. The Federal Parliament was taking none of the financial obligations of the States, and the latter, with diminished revenues, were being allowed to truggle on as best they could. Moreover, Queensland was not being at all properly treated. Even to-day he had learned that the Federal Government proposed to differentiate between the treatment of the pearl-shell fisheries of Queensland and those of Western Australia.

"Will the Government members support the motion?" the Premier was asked. "Well" replied Mr. Philp, "they are all pretty sick of Federation."

GENDARME RUNS AMOK.

KILLS SEVEN PEOPLE IN A SPANISH THEATRE.

The theatre at Malaga was, on September 13, thrown into confusion by a gendarme drawing his revolver and firing indiscriminately on the audience. Seven people were killed and nine others severely injured. A scene of panic followed, the theatre being turned into a pandemonium, men and women fighting like maniacs in their endeavours to escape from the building. The gendarme, who had suddenly gone mad, was shot down by a posse of police, as he refused to surrender.

In the London streets there are already signs that our unsatisfactory summer is dwindling away. The police still face in their flannel clothing the chilly breezes that sweep from the river up the narrow streets, and the brilliant scenes of life at the sea coast as seen by railway artists are not all covered up by advertisements of promenade concerts and the return from the provinces of society acting managers. No four-in-hand with red-coated guard now swings down Northumberland Avenue, and the key-horn is silent on the road. Up-the-river people now sport heavy overcoats, and the reign of the Panama is waning. The last of the cheap summer excursions to the North has gone out. The West End streets are dull and silent, and the painters and decorators are idle men. It has been a summer of great expectations and half-fulfilment.

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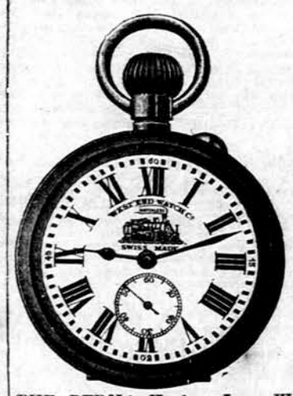

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10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

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In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

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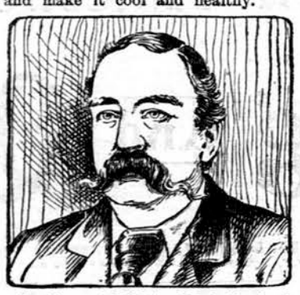
Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Nesi, of Parkside, South Australia, tells you how this may be done. He sends his photograph also.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
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The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Poett.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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